LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume IV, 1957

(27th July to 8th August, 1957)

SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. IV Contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 31st July, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Technical Personnel for Sudan

*486. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Shivananjappa:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Sudan are recruiting in India a number of technical personnel for their development plans,

(b) the terms of their service and the period for which those officers are being recruited,

(c) whether the Sudan Government have asked the Government of India for any category of personnel, and

(d) if so, their number?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Generally, they are recruited on short term contracts for a period not exceeding 3 years, subject to termination of service by 3 months notice on either side In addition to pay, free air/sea passages to and from India for the official and his family, 60 days annual leave, outfit allowance and cost of living allowance are also admissible

(c) and (d) The Sudan Government have recently asked for some Engineers and Assistant Engineers but their exact number has not been indicated

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what has been the method of recruitment of these personnel?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: In most cases, advertisements were issued at the request of the Sudan Government in leading Indian newspapers In some cases, the Ministries concerned or the State Governments were requested to recommend the names of suitable persons for appointment to these posts With regard to the method of selection, officials from Sudan interviewed and then selected the candidates—resident magistrates, teachers, engineers etc A preliminary scrutiny of the applications was made in India by the Ministries of External Affairs and Education and those considered eligible were sent to the Sudan Government for final selection

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many teachers have been recruited for service in Sudan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Altogether 71 persons have been recruited I am not quite sure as to how many of them are teachers

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know if our own needs of technical personnel are completely filled so that we are lending our personnel to Sudan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In this matter we are prepared sometimes to accommodate friendly countries even at some inconvenience Often they select people who have retired also

T. C. M. Workers' Incident at Ahmedabad

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*487. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state.

(a) whether two American women employees of the U S Technical Co-operation Mission in India were involved in any attack and injured in the middle of June, 1957 while they were driving in their car from Ahmedabad to Rajkot and had to spend two days in Ahmedabad Civil Hospital and subsequently brought back to Delhi,

(b) if so, the facts of the case and whether Government have made necessary enquiries and taken any other action in the matter, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c) A statement giving the facts of this incident is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 35] The Government of India have conveyed their sincere regret at this unfortunate incident, to the United States Ambassador

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the ladies concerned have expressed their desire to the Government of India that no legal action should be taken against any persons since it was entirely due to ignorance on the part of the villagers?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir

Shri Radha Raman: Have Government made enquiries as to whether there had been cases of kidnapping there in the village previously?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There has been a scare in the Gujarat papers about child lifting

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the expressed desire of the ladies concerned, have Government decided not to proceed with the case?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is left to the Bombay Government

Dandakaranya Rehabilitation Scheme

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): May I request that question No 507 may be taken along with question No 488, as it deals with the same subject?

Mr. Speaker: Yes

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*488 **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri R. J. Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri P. G. Deb.
Shri B S Murthy·
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** and **Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any plan known as the Dandakaranya scheme to rehabilitate East Pakistan refugees,

(b) if so, what are the main features of that scheme, and

(c) when the rehabilitation of refugees will begin there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: (a) to (c) Not yet A high-level Committee was appointed to examine the possibility of developing a large tract of contiguous area in the States of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (at one time known as Dandakaranya) for the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan The Committee has submitted its recommendations which are under consideration

Malkangiri Rehabilitation Scheme

*507. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 410 on the 27th May, 1957 in respect of the colony for the displaced persons in Malkangiri in Orissa and state

(a) whether the high level power committee has since made its recommendations, and

(b) if so what are its recommendations?

The **Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)** (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the answer given to Question No 488 by Dr Ram Subhag Singh and others

Dr Ram Subhag Singh May I know what area of Dandakaranya will be reclaimed when this scheme is put into execution? Also, how many refugees will be settled there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna It is very difficult to say at this stage what will be the total quantum of the area that will be reclaimed, because surveys are being undertaken But the area that we have in mind is about 80,000 square miles

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the large number of refugees at present in West Bengal may I know whether Government will expedite this scheme and see that they are brought there as soon as possible?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a long-term scheme There are no communications and there are no roads The nearest railway station is about 100 miles away, but in spite of all these difficulties, I can assure the hon Member and the House that we are doing our level best

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the names of the members of the Committee and whether all the States are represented on it?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Committee that has been appointed is a Committee of the Government of India, and Ministries concerned like Home, Rehabilitation and Agriculture, and the Planning Commission are represented on it We are thinking of setting up a Central authority on which the States concerned, like Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Orissa will be duly represented

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if the High-Power Committee, which has been set up, has actually been to the spot, and what portion of the area it has covered before it submitted its recommendations?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The High Power Committee, to which the hon lady Member referred, has visited two areas one, I believe, from the Orissa side and the other from the Madhya Pradesh side The areas, I believe, are Malkangiri in Koraput district, and Kalahandi

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What are the main recommendations made by this High-Power Committee?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The main recommendations are that the area is full of potentialities it should be developed and considered suitable for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In view of the natural desire of the refugees to be rehabilitated, as far as possible, in West Bengal, have Government considered the desirability or feasibility of developing areas in West Bengal like the Sunderbans area in the first instance, for their rehabilitation, and then undertaking development of other areas?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have repeatedly stated on the floor of this House that as far as West Bengal, Assam and Tripura are concerned, we have reached the saturation point We cannot have any more persons in those three States There may be some lands of a marginal character available, including the Sunderbans

We are doing our level best, if possible to reclaim them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the approximate amount which is going to be spent in the preliminary survey and reclamation of this Dandakaranya area?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is very difficult to give an estimate at the present moment because, as I have just stated, the whole area is under survey. We have taken survey of a certain area Last time when I approached the Finance Minister, he was kind enough to tell me that even if I wanted Rs. 10 crores to make a start with this scheme, he would make the money readily available, and if more money was needed for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, he was prepared to do his level best in that direction in spite of pressing financial difficulties

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know on the basis of what data Government have reached the conclusion that West Bengal has reached the saturation and there is no possibility of getting any further land for rehabilitation of refugees, apart from industrialisation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Geographical area and population statistics.*

Motor Transport Labour Legislation

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*489. {**Shri Punnoose:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Tripartite Expert Committee to finalise the draft of Motor Transport Labour Legislation;

(b) if so, whether Committee are going to visit important centres of motor transport to examine witnesses and for personal hearing;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) The Committee was appointed to consider the draft proposals for legislation and the comments received thereon and to make its recommendations to Government

(d) In about three months time.

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that before this draft is finalised, it is always good that local conditions and conditions of service are studied by the Committee?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; the committee has sufficient data in this connection also

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that this industry employs nearly 4 lakhs of workers and in view of the fact that conditions in different parts of the country are so diverse, is it not proper that an enquiry, a fact finding enquiry is made on this subject?

Shri Abid Ali: It is a tripartite committee of representatives of the interests concerned who are its members And, as I have already submitted, the committee has sufficient data on the questions about which the hon Member has made mention.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the proposed legislation will replace the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939?

Shri Abid Ali: No

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that workers' interests have expressed a desire that this Committee should take the trouble of visiting the various centres to study things for themselves?

*Please also see cols. 6129 and 6130

Shri Abid Ali: It is not a fact-finding committee The tentative proposals were framed and submitted to State Governments and the interests concerned Their comments have been received On the basis of the comments received and the draft Bill which is before the committee, they will submit their recommendations in consultation with the interests concerned There is nothing further to be done by this committee

पाकिस्तान में "काश्मीर मुक्ति दल"

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*४६० { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह / श्री हेडा

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में भूतपूर्व मेजर जनरल अकबर खां के नेतृत्व में "काश्मीर मुक्ति दल" स्थापित किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य आन्तरिक आन्दोलन द्वारा काश्मीर को मुक्त कराना है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) सूचना के अनुसार, भतपूर्व-मेजर जनरल अकबर खां के नेतृत्व में एक नई पार्टी या आन्दोलन को खड़ा किया गया है ।

पार्टी ने जिन उद्देश्यों की घोषणा की है उनमें से एक यह है कि जिसे राज्य की 'आजादी' कहते हैं उसके लिये आजादी' का अन्दरूनी आन्दोलन' खड़ा किया जाय । जिसे वे 'आजादी का आन्दोलन' कहते हैं, उसका उद्देश्य है, भारतीय संघ के जम्मू और काश्मीर इलाके के हिस्सों में, जिन पर उन का कब्जा नहीं है, पाकिस्तान की सहायता या निर्देश से तोड़-फोड़, हिंसा और विप्लव वाली कार्यवाहियां करना ।

Shri Ranga. Could we have it in English also, Sir?

Mr. Speaker. Yes

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: According to information, a new Party or movement has been formed under the leadership of ex-Major General Akbar Khan

One of the declared objectives of the Party is to create a so-called 'internal freedom movement" for what they choose the term "liberation" of the State This so-called 'liberation movement" aims at sabotage, violence and subversion within the part of the territory of the Indian Union in Jammu and Kashmir that is not under Pakistan occupation, with assistance or direction from Pakistan

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि काश्मीर में इधर जो एक्सप्लोजन्स हुए हैं वे भी इसी आन्दोलन के अंग तो नहीं हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जाहिरा तौर यही समझा जा सकता है कि ये इस आन्दोलन के अंग हों । लेकिन अलावा इसके कुछ और भी बातें हैं जिनसे भी इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा जा सकता है ।

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that some action already seems to have been taken on the lines of the pamphlet issued by Akbar Khan, may I know whether Government would procure a copy of the original pamphlet and, if so, whether they would place it in the Library?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir I shall have copies of the pamphlet placed in the Library of the House

Raja Mahendra Pratap. As a counter measure can we start in Aryan Federation?

Mr Speaker. I did not call the hon Member

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can we start an Aryan Federation as a counter measure?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru I do not know, the hon. Member can do anything within the law

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What steps are being taken by the Government of Kashmir and the Governme

of India to counteract the misleading and mischievous propaganda put out by the 'Liberation of Kashmir Party' of Maj. Gen Akbar Khan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know, Sir, what answer to give to this broad question, about the type of publicity and propaganda that Government undertakes So far as Maj Gen Akbar Khan is concerned, the problem is not of propaganda but of sabotage, continued and persistent sabotage and that has to be met by all the means at the disposal of Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is an important question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member did not think it important and did not add his name to this question I called both the hon Members who had tabled the question and also others

Shri B. S. Murthy: We must know something more about this Akbar Khan, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If hon Members are particular about this question, they ought to have tabled questions in which case I would have clubbed their names also together with these They shall not take advantage of a particular question that has been tabled.

House-building Advances to Government Employees

*491 { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government servants have taken advantage of house-building advances scheme revived in April 1956, and

(b) if so, their number and the amount granted as loan?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Up to the 26th July 1957 Government have approved grant of House-building advances totalling Rs. 6:26 lakhs, under the Scheme to 42 Government Servants.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know the reason why more Government servants are not coming forward to take advantage of these loans and whether government servants have any practical difficulty in utilising this scheme?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I could not follow the first part of the question.

Shri Ranga: Are there any practical difficulties?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Applicants have to satisfy us with regard to the rules under which these loans can be advanced

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the central government servants who are serving in our foreign embassies will be entitled to have these advances?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: All permanent central government servants are entitled to these advances

Shri Jangde: Will this be extended to State Government servants if they ask for it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This applies only to central government servants

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, of the amount which has been utilised up-to-date, what is the amount which has been distributed to class I servants and what amount has been utilised by class II and class III servants?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got the information with me.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On a point of order, Sir You have already allowed 4 supplementary questions here but you did not allow more than 3 supplementary questions to No. 490 May I know .

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to give the reason. I know what to do

and what not to do With regard to the number of supplementaries, the importance of the question and various other considerations are there The hon Member must come and take my seat here if he wants to dictate that I should not allow 4 supplementaries in one case and 3 in another I know what to do This is a house-building matter and the hon Prime Minister has answered the other question so far as Akbar Khan is concerned It was only a fishing enquiry that was wanted as to what the Government was going to do Certainly, the Government is willing to take all the steps necessary Propaganda cannot be undertaken in this matter There is sabotage on one side and that has to be met by other means All that information has been given

If I am satisfied that enough has been asked in respect of a question I cannot allow more supplementaries It may be that some hon Members have not been given an opportunity to put some questions

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The point is the same rule should be followed in respect of every question A different rule cannot be followed in regard to each question

Mr. Speaker. The limitation is not on account of the number but on account of the importance of the question It is open to the Speaker to find out whether a particular question is of sufficient importance or significance and has been answered sufficiently If it has not been answered sufficiently he may allow more supplementaries If a question is answered even on the first supplementary, then, I proceed to the next question It is for me to decide whether the question has been answered sufficiently or not

Shri Thimmaiah: In addition to this, may I know whether the central government employees are also entitled to apply for loans under the Low Income Housing Scheme?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The same party cannot get two loans.

बेरोजगार शिक्षित इंजीनियर

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*४६२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन / श्री बहादुर सिंह }

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काम-दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में उपलब्ध आकड़ों के अनुसार इस समय प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा की टेबल पर रखा जायगा ; और

(ग) उन प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियरों को उपयुक्त रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) (क) नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में मार्च १९५७ तक ३५४ ग्रेजुएट इन्जीनियरों के नाम दर्ज थे ।

(ख) विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २ अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]**

(ग) इन में से ज्यादातर नौजवान हैं । आशा है इन्हें विकास योजनाओं में काम मिल जायगा ।

Some Hon. Members: English also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister may read the English version also

Shri Abid Ali: (a) 354 engineering graduates were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of March, 1957

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 36.]

(c) Most of these persons are young engineers and they are likely to find employment under the various development projects.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि ३५४ ट्रेन्ड इंजीनियर्ज अभी भी बे रोजगार हैं । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में इन की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है या कमी हुई है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: पिछले दो तीन साल तो नहीं, पिछले साल के आंकड़े मैं बता देता हूं ।

ग्रैजुएट्स	मार्च, १९५६	३३९
	मार्च, १९५७	३५४
डिप्लोमा-होल्डर्ज	मार्च, १९५६	३७७
	मार्च, १९५७	४५९

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इन इंजीनियर्ज को काम न मिलने का मुख्य कारण यह बताया गया है कि इन लोगों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव कम होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ताकि न को कुछ व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त हो सके ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इंजीनियरों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव देने की व्यवस्था कुछ यूनिवर्सिटियों में की गई है, खास तौर पर मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी में, और अन्य यूनिवर्सिटियों में ऐसा करने की बात चल रही है । लेकिन जहां तक सरकारी नौकरी का सवाल है, उस में यह एतराज नहीं किया जाता है । हां, प्राईवेट नौकरियों में ऐसा हो सकता है ।

Shri Ranga: While the Andhra Pradesh Government is obliged to call students studying for engineering in the final year to go and work in the Nagarjunasagar project even while preparing themselves for the examination, how is it that the Government finds itself in this position of having hundreds of engineers unemployed here? Is there any particular difficulty in spreading these people between the various projects or is there any difficulty in the labour exchanges?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Member is not correct when he says that hundreds of engineers are unemployed. I would like to refer him to the report submitted by the Engineering Personnel Committee, otherwise known as Sukhthankar Committee. They say:

> "In our view the magnitude of unemployment as shown by the employment exchange registration is over-stated. The actual unemployment among the engineers is much smaller and is explained by what is known as frictional unemployment. A small allowance is usually permissible. Considering the fact that the total number of working engineers in this country comes to about 19,000 engineers and 29,000 diploma holders, we feel that unemployment among the engineers in the country is not significant."

Shri Ranga: Will Government look into the working of the labour exchanges so that there can be a correct picture of the position today?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Recently,—may I intervene? —a man-power study in regard to engineers in India had been prepared. I believe copies of it had been placed in the Parliament Library. It is a very careful study, if I may say so; much more accurate and careful than the records of the Ministry. They went statistically, examining everything and taking all the information at the disposal of the Ministers *plus* other things. It is a very interesting one. I do not think that, individuals apart, there is what may be called long-standing unemployment. There are difficulties partly due to lack of organisation because they are spread out in States and other places. But, we have made every effort to get over them and we have largely succeeded. I think the future figures are likely to

be much better. In fact, what we are trying to do is, in a sense, to fix up a person before he leaves his study.

Shri Ranga: That ought to be done.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government is aware that engineers with special qualifications such as chemical engineering, etc. are obliged to apply for jobs where no such special qualification is necessary—jobs such as salesman, etc.?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has not been brought to the notice of the Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sometime back it was decided by the Planning Commission to have a pool of technical personnel especially engineers and it wrote to the State Governments What response was from them and have they agreed to this?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question is primarily dealt with by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and it is under the consideration of the Co-ordinating Board of Ministers and I think a report is expected from them shortly

Manufacture of Motor Vehicles

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*494. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** **Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that an agreement has been arrived at between the Hindustan Motors and a U S firm for the manufacture of motor vehicles in our country; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received.

(b) The terms and phased programme are under consideration

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के द्वारा कितनी मोटरें साल में तैयार की जायेंगी ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह हाल जो प्रोग्राम है, वह सालाना छ हजार मोटरों का है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या उस के अन्तर्गत केवल असेम्बल होंगी, या नई मोटर यहां तैयार की जायेंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह तीन, साढ़े तीन साल में सारा ट्रक यहां बनाया जायेगा ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What percentage of parts will have to be imported and what percentage will be manufactured here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon House is aware, the phased programme always means that it is a hundred per cent practically, except certain very specific parts. Otherwise all items are to be manufactured in India and no programme is sanctioned unless at least 85 per cent of the components are finally made in this country.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what kind of motor vehicles are proposed to be manufactured in this scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Commercial vehicles of about three to six tons capacity.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: When this factory starts and goes into production, what percentage of our total requirements will be met by this factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 12·5 per cent.

विदेशों में भारतीय माल का प्रचार

*४९५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशों में भारतीय माल के प्रचार के लिये कोई विस्तृत योजना बना रही है; यो

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना किस प्रकार की है और कब तक कार्यान्वित होगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमन्त्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). बहुत से हिस्सो मे हमारे व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधियो द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले प्रदर्शन स्थानो और व्यापारिक केन्द्रों मे भारतीय माल का प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है । सिंगापुर मे एक व्यापारिक केन्द्र हाल मे ही खोला गया है और वहा एक गोदाम और माल के प्रदर्शन का केन्द्र खोलने की योजना पर भी जल्दी ही अमल होने की सम्भावना है । प्रदर्शनी निदेशालय ने १९५६-५७ मे १७ प्रदर्शनियो मे हिस्सा लिया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र . मै जानना चाहता हू कि यूरोपीय देशो मे कहां कहा ऐसे केन्द्र खोले गए है । माननीय मत्री ने तो सिंगापुर की बात बताई है ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया हमने १७ प्रदर्शनियो मे भाग लिया, जो ससार के अलग अलग देशो में आयोजित की गई थीं । यूरोप के बहुत से देशो मे भी प्रदर्शनिया हुई, जिनमें हमने भाग लिया । इस के अलावा हमारे ट्रेड सेन्टर्ज और शो रूम्ज भी बहुत से यूरोपीय देशो मे है ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: What has been the net gain to India of all these show rooms that have been opened and what is the trade that we have done?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is difficult to assess the exact quantum of trade because these show rooms are generally organized for the publicity of our goods and for the promotion of our trade. Trade contracts are actually established between the private firms of exporters and importers

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that in some of our Embassies—I can mention places like Vienna and Paris—where our goods are supposed to be kept in some show cases, there are no special shops or show places at all but these goods are kept in the embassy buildings in the darkest possible areas just because of shortage of space there?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are some show cases in our embassies displaying goods usually in the entrance halls Apart from that, there are separate show rooms also in commercial localities

Shri Ranga: Have we got them in Vienna and Paris?

Shri Satish Chandra: Not in Vienna, I suppose. But, in many places we have got them e.g, Colombo, Karachi, Manila, Bangkok, Djakarta and other places

Industrial Estates in Bihar

*498. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates to be set up in Bihar during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether their location has been finalised, and

(c) whether any Industrial Estate is functioning in Bihar?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Four

(b) Yes, Sir. The Estates are proposed to be set up in Patna, Darbhanga, Ranchi, and Biharsharif.

(c) No, Sir

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What will be the capital outlay on each of the Estates?

श्री मनुभाई शाह सब माल के ७५ से ८० लाख रुपये, उसमें से ६ लाख रुपये अभी तक मजूर किए जा चुके है ।

पडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी पटना में दो इडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स क्यो बनाई जा रही है

और बिहार के दूसरे अन्य स्थानो में क्यो नही बनाई जा रही है जैसे महसी और जो पटना से भी ज्यादा उपयुक्त जगह है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह इसमें कुछ गलतफहमी दिखाई देती है । पटना में एक ही इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट होने वाली है ।

पंडित ह्रा० ना० तिवारी बिहार शरीफ भी पटना में ही है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सोचा कि उसे जो जगह मिल रही है, वहा एम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा लोगो को दिया जा सकता है, इसलिए वहा उसने दो सिलैक्ट किए ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Out of the four industrial estates one has been set up in Darbhanga May I know what is the progress that has been made in the setting up of this estate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Land has been acquired and plans are being drawn up

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the implementation of this programme is conducted only by the Central Government or the co-operation of the States is also asked for and, if so, may I know what is the financial co-operation or otherwise between the Centre and the States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the financial side is concerned, the entire amount is given as loan by the Centre to the State The actual construction is the responsibility of the State Government, but we generally look after the progress and see that the programmes are implemented

Kamla Market, Delhi

*499 **Shri R. J. Rao:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) on what basis commercial flats in Kamla Market, Delhi, were leased out to displaced persons from West Pakistan;

(b) whether any dispute exists now between the Government of India and the allottees regarding payment of arrears of rent, and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government originally agreed to transfer ownership rights to the allottees?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There are no commercial flats in Kamla Market There are, however, two rooms on the 1st floor which were meant for the Caretaker but as no eligible displaced persons applied for their allotment, they have been allotted to certain Government departments for office purposes

(b) No

(c) No

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After the acceptance by Government of the policy that houses and shops up to the basis of "no profit, no loss", may I know why in the case of Kamla Market the ownership rights are not being given to people who are prepared to pay on that basis?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no obligation on the part of Government to sell every property to displaced persons We acquired certain lands, in certain areas and under certain specified conditions For example, we have built certain shops on road berms It is not our intention to sell road berms, because they are part of the municipal area and they may be needed for expansion of roads and all that This area under the Kamla Market forms part of Ramlila Grounds When this land was given to the Rehabilitation Ministry it was given under the express condition that the ownership will not be passed on

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is a fact that there was a committee set up by the Delhi State Government under the chairmanship of Dr. Yudhvir Singh, and it

had recommended that the past arrears of rent should be written off as it was done in the case of Annapurna in this Kamla Market area?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no knowledge of the committee to which the hon Member has referred, but for all our properties, whether they are situated in Delhi or outside, we charge rents according to a certain formula My own feeling in the matter is that a man having a shop in Delhi has much less excuse for the non-payment of rent compared to a man living in an outside area

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that for a long time the area was not very suitable for commercial purposes and in view of that fact the Annapurna was charged rent at a lower level and, if so, may I know why a discrimination should be made in the case of displaced stall holders?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Some of our markets started flourishing from the very first day, some took a little time The anxiety on the part of the allottees of Kamla Market to become owners really indicates that it is a very flourishing market Secondly. Annapurna was given some two or three rooms on the first floor as a part of the food campaign and for popularising certain eatable objects Also, it was our intention that by taking Annapurna there in the initial stages we may also attract some customers Annapurna, unfortunately, ran under a very great loss It was not a commercial organisation Such being the case, I believe that we have given a certain amount of concession to Annapurna That is no excuse for any shopkeeper who runs an establishment purely on a commercial basis to be exempted from payment of rent

N.E.F.A.

*501 **Shri Basumatari:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of schools in the North East Frontier Agency has declined now in comparison with that in 1955, and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decline?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, the number of Schools in 1955 was 171 and now it stands at 121

(b) (i) Due to unsettled conditions in Tuensang Frontier Division, 45 Schools were closed down in this Division

(ii) It is the policy of the N.E.F.A Administration to close down some Schools in the interior with poor attendance and to consolidate them at more central and accessible places with provision for free board and lodging 5 Schools in Divisions other than Tuensang have been closed down in pursuance of this policy

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that we are stressing very greatly the importance of development works in this NEFA area, may I know what actually happened, whether any particular disturbance has taken place in those very schools that have closed down and what was the reason for them to close down?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not understood what the hon Member means by "our stressing something about finding work "

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have been stressing the importance of development works in this area I want to know the reason why these schools have been closed down, whether they have been centres of activity or disturbance?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are two aspects, and it is difficult to give one reply effectively There is no doubt that in certain inner parts of Tuensang area there have been petty disturbances in the past year or so, not in the schools to my knowledge,

but rather in the area That was possibly one reason The other reason is that we were really concentrating on making bigger schools rather than small ones which could not be run properly There is a third approach to the problem, which is a very important one, the whole

problem of the North-East Frontier Area to which I have become increasingly a convert, and that is, not to interfere too much in the ways of life of the people living there, helping them as much as possible by way of schools, hospitals and so on, but not imposing anything on them even though we may consider it good for them

That is the broad policy we want to pursue In fact, as a result of that policy I have even suggested going slower than we have been doing in these areas, because we go to a people whose economy, ways of life and thinking are completely and absolutely different, and I do not like the idea of imposing my way of life and my way of thinking on them, except in so far as that they gradually grow into it Therefore, actually, I am trying my best to slow down these procedures that have been taking place so that they may gradually grow into them and not otherwise

Shri P C Borooah May I know if any schools have been closed down for withdrawal of Assamese language as the medium of instruction?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru Not at all, because Assamese language is taught in the schools wherever they wish it So, there is no question of that The question sometimes arises as to the order—both Hindi and Assamese are taught—whether Hindi should be taught first or Assamese should be taught first Both are taught in most of the schools

Shri Hem Barua In view of the statement just now made by the Prime Minister, that schools are closed down only in Tuensang Frontier whereas to my knowledge, as far as the statement issued on 11th June by the NEFA Administration is concerned there are schools closed down in several divisions like Kameng, Pasighat and Subansiri, may I know whether it is because of the fact that the Administration has centralised the schools and the tribal economy goes counter to the centralised schools, because the tribal children have to work in the fields and contribute to the family budget and, therefore they find it difficult to go to centralised schools with hostels etc?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It is rather difficult to give a general reply to this question If the hon. Member finds out the particular place, I shall gladly answer it

Shri Hem Barua The NEFA administration issued a statement on June 11th from Shillong in which they said, "We are centralising these institutions and we are building hostels for the children" But for the tribal people, it is counter to their economy and way of life That is the reason

Shri Tyagi The hon Member is giving a long lecture

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. From what the Prime Minister said, may I know whether the schools were not proving popular with the tribal people and whether these schools were counter to their normal life?

Shri Hem Barua. That was what I was asking

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru I will not say the schools are counter, but they are something completely different from their ways of life, because they had no schools previously It is obviously something new and novel It may be, of course, that the school may be run in a way so as to fit in more with their ways of life than is the case new, I entirely agree with that proposition

But the hon Member who spoke first said something, as a matter of fact, the answer was giving in the reply read out by my colleague They have centralised schools, that has nothing to do with any local effort being made because there is great demand for education there There is hardly enough There is demand for education and these local schools were inefficient and not properly run mainly because the resources were not quite enough, or whatever it may be Therefore, some good schools are run Nobody is forced to go there; they go if they want to Gradually we shall spread out as people are agreeable to our doing so.

Power-looms

*502 **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the substitution of power-looms in place of handlooms; and

(b) the result of the experiment in Madras State in the field of substitution of power-looms for handlooms carried on with the help of grants from the Central Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government have approved schemes for installation of 7155 powerlooms in the handloom sector in different States

(b) Under the experimental scheme sanctioned for Madras, five powerlooms are reported to have been procured and assembled in the houses of selected weavers. It is too early to assess the results of the experiment

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the hon. Minister tell us about the potentiality for unemployment by the substitution of handlooms by powerlooms and also the turn-out from the powerloom vis-a-vis handlooms?

Mr. Speaker: What is the effect of the substitution of powerlooms on employment? What is the number of people who have been thrown out of employment?

Shri Kanungo: It has got to be seen. It is claimed by certain committees that powerlooms will give larger output and larger income to the weavers. But as it is, none of the powerlooms has yet come into position and we have to see the results of the experiment.

Shri S V. Ramaswamy: May I know if these powerlooms have been introduced in the co-operative sector alone or in the non-co-operative sector also?

Shri Kanungo: In the co-operative sector

Shri Jadhav: May I know if this substitution is being done according to the suggestions of the Kanungo Committee?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; it is a different programme altogether.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Can we get an idea of the unutilised proportion of the powerlooms allotted to different States?

Shri Kanungo: Almost all; none of them has come into position yet.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that in some cases in West Bengal, permission for licences has been refused even to co-operative society on the ground that it is the policy of Government not to issue any further licences for powerlooms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): It has not been so at any time. The difficulty is of manufacturing powerlooms. We have not manufactured enough powerlooms and they have not therefore been put up

Central Shops and Establishments Act

*503 **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration for enacting a Central Shops and Establishments Act for uniformity of conditions of commercial employees; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No To secure uniformity in the service conditions of the commercial employees a draft model Bill was forwarded to the State Governments in 1955

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the Madras Government set up a committee under Shri Subramaniam and the committee has recommended such central legislation, will Government take measures to bring forward the legislation as soon as possible?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir; we do not propose to have a central legislation on this subject at least for the present.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what has happened to the draft Bill?

Shri Abid Ali: It was circulated to the State Governments for adoption as and when they like

Shri Tangamani: In the Madras State Assembly, there was a private member's Bill moved in 1955 The reply given then was that in view of the Central legislation being contemplated, the Bill need not be moved Therefore, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of introducing the Bill here?

Shri Abid Ali: If the Madras Government has not been already informed that we are not undertaking any central legislation on this subject, they will be informed accordingly

Hindustan Machine Tools Private Ltd

*504 **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a separate foundry for the Hindustan Machine Tools Private Limited, and

(b) if so, what would be the cost of this foundry and what progress has been made so far in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It has been decided in principle that the Hindustan Machine Tools should have its own foundry

(b) The estimated cost is about Rs 60 lakhs Tenders were invited on international basis and many quotations and offers have been received They are under examination

Shri Morarka: May I know what will be the saving in foreign exchange after this foundry is set up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The saving will be Rs 23 lakhs per year

Shri Morarka: May I know whether, after this foundry is set up, the Hindustan Machine Tools Private Limited will start making profits, as it is making a loss every year now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, this year when the balance sheet was published, this factory has shown already a profit of Rs 4 lakhs As the production which has been programmed is coming up to three times the production of the past year, the factory is expected to make substantial profits this year.

Shri Ram Krishan: What was the reason for not setting up a separate foundry at the time when the factory was established?

Shri Manubhai Shah: At that time, it was thought that that the forging and castings required for the factory would not be adequate to justify the establishment of a separate foundry But later experience has shown that to rely on other industries to supply the forgings and castings is not quite happy That is why it has been decided to set up a separate foundry

Compensation Mobile Unit

*506 **Shri S. M. Banerjee** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a mobile unit to settle the cases of compensation of displaced persons, and

(b) if so, the total number of cases pending with the Ministry to be settled by this mobile unit?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, 11 Peripatetic Units (Mobile Units) have been sanctioned for expediting the transfer of allottable Government built properties to authorised occupants, both claimants and non-claimants These Peripatetic Units do not deal with the cases of compensation of displaced persons

(b) About fifty thousand

Shri S M. Banerjee: There are certain refugees whose compensation

claims have been refused on various grounds and they took loan from the Government for rehabilitation They could not rehabilitate and now that loan is being recovered Is it recovered from them in the form of attachments of their properties and personal belongings?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. There is no relevancy whatsoever with the 11 mobile units, regarding which the hon Member has given notice of the question As far as the claims are concerned, we have accepted claims to the extent of about Rs 500 crores There is no question of any claim being rejected, except on valid legal grounds As regards the question of adjustment of claims against the loans advanced by the rehabilitation finance administration, that Administration is under the administrative control of the Finance Ministry The question may, therefore, be referred to that Ministry

Re S Q No. 507

Mr Speaker: Question 507, Mr Sanganna

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): It has already been answered*, it was linked up with another question

Shri Sanganna I have not put any supplementaries

Mr Speaker The hon Member did not get up in his seat then

Shri Sanganna: This is a separate question and I may be allowed to put supplementaries

Mr Speaker. Both questions were answered together In such cases, hon Members who have tabled the questions, either the one or the other, will have opportunities to put supplementary questions, there and then He must have risen in his seat then

The hon Member has missed the bus, but I will allow him to put the question now

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether there is any co-ordination between the Ministries of the Government of India in the successful implementation of the scheme?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. There is complete co-ordination between different Ministries of the Government of India in the successful implementation of the scheme and also in the expeditious implementation of the scheme

Shri Sanganna. What is the *locus standi* of the State Governments concerned in this scheme?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The *locus standi* of the State Governments is this, that the eighty thousand square miles that we have in mind form part of the areas of the three States of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and naturally they will have a great voice in the Central Authority that we propose to set up

Industries in U P.

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*509 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan.**
Shri R S Lal.

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether there was an idea to fix an Aluminium factory at Mirzapur and a synthetic rubber factory at Bareilly, and

(b) if so, what is the exact position at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) and (b) Technical experts have examined the feasibility of the two projects to which the Hon'ble Member refers, and have found these two sites good for the respective manufactures Subject to the availability of foreign exchange and internal resources, it is proposed to take up these projects in the Second Plan period

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी के ध्यान मे यह बात आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वहा के मुख्य मन्त्री तक ने इन सयंत्रों के

*Vide col 6105

बारे में जो शिथिलता दिखाई जा रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में बड़ी निराशा प्रकट की है और इसलिए क्या इसमें कुछ तेजी लाने की कृपा की जाएगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह मुख्य मन्त्री जी ने अभी थोड़े दिन हुए एक स्पीच में ऐसा कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से उन को ऐसी हिंट मिली है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट्स अंडर कंसिडरेशन है । हमने उन को जवाब भी भेज दिया है, और जो जवाब सभा की मेज पर रक्खा गया है, उन्हीं लाइन्स पर उन को जवाब दिया गया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि सरकार द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने से पहले यह कारखाने शुरू कर देगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह कोशिश तो यही है ।

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether in respect of these factories the capital will be provided by the Centre or by the State, and if by both, in what share?

Shri Manubhai Shah. This is a Central project in the public sector of the Government of India

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. The Aluminium Committee had recommended the setting up of two factories, and they gave priority to the one at Mettur in Madras State Is it being considered so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is so The first will be at Mettur and the second will be at Rihand

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या इस बारे में योजना कमीशन ने विचार किया है और क्या इसके लिए कोई रकम निर्धारित की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह अलग अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए रकमें नहीं रक्खी जाती हैं । कुल प्रोजेक्टस के लिए जो ५५ करोड़ की रकम रक्खी गई है उसी में से इस के लिए भी खर्च किया जाएगा ।

Automatic Looms

*512 **Shri Ramakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) the number of automatic looms installed up-to-date out of the allotment made especially for the production of cloth for export,

(b) whether any non-composite mills have come forward to install this new allotment,

(c) if so, their number, and

(d) what is the yardage made available for export as a result of installation of these looms?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No looms have yet been installed

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) 48

(d) Does not arise as no automatic looms have been installed so far

Shri Ramakrishnan: May I know whether the implementation of the scheme has not come about because of the stringency of the foreign market or because of the conditions attached in putting up these looms?

Shri Kanungo I cannot answer that, but adequate arrangements have been made for obtaining the looms by import on deferred payment system, and indigenous production is also going apace

Shri Subbiah Ambalam. May I know the varieties of cloth earmarked for production in power looms?

Shri Kanungo Cloth exclusively for export

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha May I know whether any of the factories have already submitted their schemes for providing automatic looms and in how many cases Government have cancelled the import licences due to foreign exchange?

Shri Kanungo: There is no question of that, because there was no application for importation, and importation on deferred payment system has been arranged only a few weeks back.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Japan is one of the countries that has agreed to supply them on the deferred payment basis and, if so, what is the number and capacity offered?

Shri Kanungo: Arrangements have not been completed with Japan yet.

Industries in Andhra Pradesh

*513. **Shri B. S Murthy:**
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state·

(a) the new industries proposed to be established in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have received any proposals from the State Government of Andhra in this regard; and

(c) if so, the amount allotted for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See Appendix* II, annexure No. 37]

(b) and (c) A provision of Rs. 950 8 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of the Original Andhra State No definite proposal for the establishment of new industries has been received from the State Government

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about the allocation made for the Hyderabad State? After the bifurcation what has happened to that money?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already indicated in answer to parts (b) and (c) of the question that Rs. 950 lakhs have been allotted to Andhra State. As far as the public sector projects are concerned, as I said in an earlier question, all that is the liability of the Central Government. And two projects, that is Sha'kkarnagar newsprint factory and expansion of Praha Tools, are being undertaken by us

Shri Heda: From the statement I find that six sugar factories have been granted licences. But in view of the shortage of foreign exchange, may I know, particularly in view of the greater yield of sugarcane and the greater recovery of sugar, whether Government will consider allowing as many factories as possible?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the last eighteen months 33 new sugar factories have been licensed in the co-operative sector and 21 in the non-co-operative sector. Unfortunately, as the hon Member rightly pointed out, due to the shortage of foreign exchange we have been able to issue licences only for eleven factories

Shri Heda: How many from Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not a single one

श्री रामम आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार और हैदराबाद सरकार ने जब फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री की मांग की तब उस को नामजूर करने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह नामजूर करने का और कोई कारण नहीं है । जाहिर है कि जो ३३ कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनके लिए जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज चाहिए उतना हमारे पास नही है । जब फारेन एक्सचेंज की पोजीशन कुछ अच्छी थी उस वक्त जिस कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री ने अपना इन्तजाम पहले ठीक कर लिया उस को मंजूर कर लिया गया । अब जब तक पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं हो जाती तब तक हम नई फैक्ट्रीज के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते । लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकता हूं कि आइन्दा जब फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा तब इन कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टट्रीज को जरूर मंजूर किया जाएगा ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: How many of these five sugar factories are located in the sugar-growing areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the sugar factories are supposed to be in the sugar-growing areas—because you cannot carry coal to Newcastle

Silk-waste and Raw Silk

*514. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how much silk-waste and mulberry raw silk is exported abroad to be spun into yarn,

(b) whether it is a fact that the lack of trained personnel is the major factor delaying the starting of a sufficient number of silk spinning mills and production centres in the country, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to have adequate trained personnel?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Export of raw silk is not permitted The quantities of silk-waste exported during the last three years are —

1954	506,585 Pounds
1955	868,158 ,,
1956	1,496,426 ,,

No separate figures are available for the quantity of exported silk-waste which is utilised for spinning into yarn,

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Shrimati Renuka Ray: With regard to the silk-waste now being exported abroad, may I know whether any scheme is contemplated to utilise this also in India through setting up cottage industries, and, if so, how many such centres have been set up in the last year?

Shri Kanungo: It is not easy to use it in cottage industries for spinning purposes, because the back process is rather arduous and expensive There are provisions for three spinning mills in Assam, Bihar and Bengal which are under consideration

Mr. Speaker: The Question-Hour is over There is a Short Notice question

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I make a request, Sir? In view of the importance of the last question No 529, relating to border raids, I would ask whether you would request the Prime Minister to kindly reply to it

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What is the importance? There is not the slightest importance.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In the month of June there have been eight raids and the people have suffered a great deal

Mr. Speaker: There is no good arguing the matter The Question Hour is over The non-official time is over This is the time of the Government They may be willing or not

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The answer is there

Mr. Speaker The answer will be published Short Notice Question

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Floods in Kosi River

S N Q No. 1. Shri Shree Narayan Das. Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that due to sudden flood in the river Kosi in Bihar a large number of villages within the embankments have been inundated and that the residents have been forced to leave their houses,

(b) if so, the number of villages and people affected;

(c) the steps so far taken to give shelter to those who have been forced to leave their houses,

(d) whether villages outside the embankments have also been affected, and

(e) if so, the extent of such areas and the number of people affected?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S K. Patil): (a) to (e).

A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 38]

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that 200 villages between the two embankments have been affected and some villagers have been badly affected. May I know whether, in the course of his visit to that area in the last month, the hon. Minister received some representations on behalf of these people? I would like to know what were the suggestions made and what are the reactions of the Ministry in this regard.

Shri S. K. Patil: This refers to the sudden floods. My visit was prior to the floods. Therefore, that has no relevancy.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What I would like to know is, the residents of the villages between the embankments made suggestions regarding rehabilitation and compensation to be given to them. What steps are the Government taking in that regard?

Shri S. K Patil: I have answered that question about compensation previously. That question is under investigation of the Bihar Government and that Government has come to no decision about it so far.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the misery of these people will continue to be so till the construction of the barrage, may I know the reason why the construction of the barrage has not been expedited?

Shri S. K Patil: It is going to be expedited There were some difficulties, we have got round. The work is now proceeding according to schedule

Shri Kasliwal: May I know how far it is true that the miseries of these people who are living in between the two embankments have considerably increased after the construction of these embankments?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is also a question to which I cannot readily answer because it is a matter for investigation and observation. There is an opinion that that has happened. We have asked a complete enquiry to be made about it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Some of the villages have been completely washed away. May I know whether it is a fact? If so, what measures have been taken to rehabilitate these persons?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have replied in the question that special hutments etc. have been provided and I think we have got provisions by which, if such a contingency arises, we shall meet it most efficiently.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investment in Industries under the Second Plan

*493 **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital already invested for starting new industries in the Public Sector during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) out of this what amount has been invested on industries in the Public Sector in the Kerala State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 39]

Figures of actual expenditure incurred during the financial year 1956-57 are not available.

Calcutta Corporation

*497. **Shri H N Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has been approached by the Calcutta Corporation for assistance in respect of its 20 million

rupee scheme to build workers' tenements, and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): (a) Proposals have been received from the Calcutta Corporation for financial assistance under the Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing Scheme for construction of houses for Corporation employees such as Sweepers Dhangars, Doms and others, at an estimated cost of Rs 2 00 crores

(b) The proposals are under examination Some modifications in them may be necessary, this will be discussed shortly in Calcutta

Manufacture of Heavy Machinery

***498 Shri Ram Krishan** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether a technical committee set up for studying the experts' reports submitted by the Soviet heavy machinery experts and the U K heavy engineering mission, has submitted its report, and

(b) if so the main features of the report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Committee felt that the Central heavy machine building shop should be developed on the lines recommended by the Russian experts and that at least one plate and vessel works one heavy structural works and one heavy machine tool works should be set up on the pattern suggested by the British Mission For the information of the Hon ble Members, fifteen copies of this technical committee's report have been separately sent to the Parliament Library

Research Programmes Committee

***500 Shri Wodeyar** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state

(a) whether any surveys of economic and land problems are being carried out under the auspices of the Research Programmes Committee since its constitution in 1953,

(b) if so, which of those surveys have been completed, and

(c) whether any sum has been allotted for this purpose to assist research bodies helping collection of data?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L N Mishra): (a) Since the constitution of the Research Programmes Committee in 1953, it has sponsored 69 research projects on problems of economic development Of these schemes 19 relate to problems relating to agricultural economics including Land Reforms, Co-operation and Farm Management

(b) Thus far, 14 surveys have been completed of which 3 relate to Land Reforms 3 to Small-scale Industries, 4 to problems of Regional Development and 4 to other miscellaneous subjects

(c) The Committee extends financial assistance mainly to Universities and research institutions which are helping in collection of data A sum of Rs 43 6 lakhs has been allotted to these institutions till the 30th June, 1957 of which Rs 27 6 lakhs have been allotted to universities, Rs 11 3 lakhs to governmental research agencies and Rs 4 7 lakhs to other research agencies

Small Scale Industries

***505 Shri Ganpati Ram** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have recently sanctioned Rupees 10 lakhs to some State Governments for the development of small scale industries

(b) if so the amount allotted State-wise and

(c) what is the basis of allotment, whether it is population or area of the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government of India have so far sanctioned funds to the extent of Rs 277 03 lakhs (Rs 61 25 lakhs grants and Rs 215 78 lakhs loans) to the State Government for the schemes for the development of small scale industries during the current financial year A statement giving details of allocation of Central assistance for 1957-58 to each of the State Governments for Small Scale Industries, the extent of funds sanctioned is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 40]

(c) Broadly, allotment of funds to State Governments is made on the basis of ceilings fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission as per the State Second Five Year Plans for implementation of approved schemes during the Second Plan period and the budget provision for the financial year

कटनी में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

*५०८ पंडित ठाकुर प्र० ज्योतिषी क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कटनी के निकट बसाये गये विस्थापित व्यक्ति स्थायी निवास के लिये मकान बनाने की जमीन की बहुत समय से माग कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग तीन वर्ष पूर्व उनके निवास के लिये नगर के पास जमीन प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी, और

(ग) उस योजना को अब तक कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उस होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी पब्ध।

Handloom Fabrics

*510 **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) the amount of bulk orders received from the U S S R. and Czechoslovakia for the supply of handloom fabrics as a result of participation by the All-India Handloom Board in exhibitions in those countries, and

(b) what are the items which have attracted special attention?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Exhibits were fully sold out No bulk orders have been received by the Handloom Board but the State Trading Corporation and some other private parties are known to have concluded small contracts

(b) Furnishings, bedspreads; dress materials towelling and silk scarves

Salt Production

*515 **Shri M. D Mathur.** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) how much quantity of salt is produced at Deedwarra annually;

(b) how much out of it is for human consumption and how much for commercial purposes, and

(c) what is the amount of revenue to Government from Deedwarra Salt?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 41]

Prices of Imported Commodities

*518. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the prices of some of the imported commodities have recently risen sharply as compared to the first quarter of 1957, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir Prices of only a few of the imported commodities have risen to some extent

(b) Increase in initial prices charged by suppliers abroad, and curtailment of imports at home

Calcutta Corporation

*519. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee.** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government owes 7 million rupees to Calcutta Corporation as Municipal tax arrears,

(b) if so, why such arrears were incurred and how long they have accumulated, and

(c) when payment is to be made?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda). (a) No Sir The Calcutta Corporation has however made their own assessment on Union properties which has not yet been accepted by the Government

(b) These arrears as represented by the Corporation of Calcutta, refer to the assessment made by the Calcutta Corporation at enhanced rates with effect from 1-4-48, and service charges in respect of the properties exempted from payment of taxes with effect from 1-4-1954

(c) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Corporation authorities and payment will be made as soon as a settlement is reached

Pilot Projects

*520. **Shri A. K. Gopalan.**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) whether and if so, when pilot projects in regard to (i) Work and Orientation Camps, (ii) Training in Small Scale Industries and (iii) Co-operative Goods Transport Societies will be launched, and

(b) whether non-official representatives from social organisations and Trade Unions will be associated with these projects?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). (a) (i) Two Work & Orientation centres, one each in Kerala and Delhi have already been set up A third centre is proposed to be set up in West Bengal

(ii) Two small scale production centres, one at Thiruvella and the other at Ettumanur in Kerala, were sanctioned during 1956 57 15 more *such centres are proposed to be set* up during 1957-58

(iii) A draft scheme for the establishment of Goods Transport Co-operatives has been circulated to the State Governments for their views

(b) Yes, social organisations wherever possible

Firing by Portuguese Military Police

*521. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on about 19th June, 1957 the Portuguese Military Police fired at the Indian police while they were guarding the border at Ain, two miles from Sawantwadi, and

(b) whether any casualty took place?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) On the 18th June, 1957, when the Special Reserve Police on the Indian side of the border challenged a gang of smugglers attempting to enter India from Goa, some Portuguese soldiers fired about 30-35 rounds to cover the retreat of the smugglers Several bullets came into Indian territory but there was no casualty

President Diem's Visit to India

*522. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that President Diem of South Viet Nam is likely to visit India this year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri (Poona)

*523. **Shri Morarka.** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) what are the main terms and conditions on which an agreement has been entered into by the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, for setting up a glass vial manufacturing plant,

(b) when this agreement was entered into, and

(c) when this plant is expected to be ready to go into production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement showing the main terms and conditions of the agreement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II annexure No 42]

(b) In July, 1956

(c) The glass smelting furnace has been completed and put into Commission Automatic machines to manufacture the vials are expected to arrive in October 1957 and will be installed soon after

Fertilizer Factory in Andhra

*524. **Shri M V Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 106 on the 27th March, 1957 and state

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision about setting up a fertilizer factory in Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) if so, where it will be located?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Mulberry Crop

*525. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there has been 80 per cent failure of the mulberry crop in Malda district this year, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Sericultural Research Station to investigate the causes of this failure and to counteract the disease or any other cause which has resulted in such a large scale failure of the crop?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir The failure is understood to have been less than 10 per cent

(b) The failure of the crop is reported to have been due to excessive heat and prolonged drought Necessary steps were taken by the State Government to meet the situation

Industrial Undertakings

526. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) whether the standard of discipline in the industrial undertakings has steadily deteriorated during the last two years,

(b) if so the number of man-days lost in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There are complaints that discipline has deteriorated in recent years

(b) No precise figures of man-days lost owing to acts of indiscipline are available But during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, 6 5 million and 6 4 million man-days respectively were lost owing to work stoppages

(c) Good discipline is dependent on a number of factors, not the least of which are those which go to build good human relations in industry and help in establishing satisfactory procedures for settling disputes The responsibility for steps to promote discipline rests primarily on the organisations of employees and employers Various legislative and other measures adopted by the Government have a bearing on the maintenance of discipline At the recent Indian Labour Conference, Government took the initiative in securing an agreement, among representatives of workers and employers, with regard to standards of discipline and a code of conduct in industry A Standing Tripartite Committee has been set up to attend to the implementation of the agreement at various levels This will be facilitated by the programme for workers' education which has been undertaken

Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore

*527. **Shri H N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a development scheme proposed some six months ago by the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal) has made no progress, and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reviewing Committee which was set up in this regard has not met even once?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir The Reviewing Committee has already met once on the 17th of July, 1957, at Bombay

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

*528. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) what is the progress made so far in the construction of Nangal Fertilizer Factory, and

(b) whether order for the capital goods required has been placed and the necessary exchange has been provided therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 43]

Border Raids

*529. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an increasing number of raids by Pakistan raiders and Police have taken place during the last few months in the border areas of West Bengal,

(b) whether it is a fact that during these raids some Indian nationals have been shot and killed and herds of cattle taken away by the raiders, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to check these raids and to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future in view of the fact that this is an encroachment on the territory of the Indian Union?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) In 1956 there were 80 incidents of various kinds on the Indo-Pakistan border of West Bengal In 1957, upto (30th) June, there have been 49 incidents

(b) There was no loss of life but 12 Indian nationals were injured and 22 kidnapped 697 heads of cattle were also lifted

(c) These incidents have been taken up by the Government of West Bengal with the Government of East Pakistan A few serious cases have also been taken up by the Indian High Commission, Karachi, with the Government of Pakistan The State Governments have taken steps e g intensifying border patrols, to tighten up security arrangements

Banks in Rajasthan

378. Shri H C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) in how many cases the Conciliation Officer (Central) Ajmer and other labour authorities found the banks working in Rajasthan guilty of violation of Industrial Disputes Act and Bank Award,

(b) the names of the banks and the cases,

(c) if so, in how many cases the managers of banks were prosecuted, and

(d) the reasons if the concerned banks were not prosecuted?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) In 9 cases The names of the banks and the cases of violation are stated against each, as below

(i) *Bank of Jaipur Ltd Head Office Jaipur*

(1) Withholding of increment of Shri Jagannath Sharma of Surajgarh branch, from 1-1-55

(2) Withholding of increment of Shri Jagannath Sharma of Surajgarh branch from 1-5-57

(3) Non-implementation of Bank award in respect of 10 employees at Jaipur during the period of probation

(4) Non-payment of Special allowance under para 164 of the Sastry Award to Sarvashri S C Patni and M C Patnaudi

(5) Non-implementation of Bank Award in respect of the employees of the bank at Kotah during the period of probation.

(6) Non-payment of Cash allowance to Shri G L Goyal, Cashier, Kotah Branch, under the Bank award

(7) Non-implementation of para. 292(5)(b) of the Sastry Award regarding fixation of salary of the employees of the bank

(ii) *Bank of Rajasthan Ltd, Head Office, Jaipur*

(8) Non-payment of overtime allowance to the employees of Udaipur branch for the months of June, July and December, 1956 and January and February 1957

(iii) *Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd, Jaipur Branch*

(9) Non-payment of overtime allowance to the employees of Jaipur branch

(c) and (d) No prosecutions were launched as the managements concerned agreed to rectify the irregularities and paid dues of the workers in all the cases

Production Centres

379. Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number of production centres in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Orissa during the last three financial years;

(b) total expenditure incurred on them in each of these States every year, and

(c) value of the products of these centres in each State very year?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Pondur Khadi

380. Shri B S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) the steps so far taken to find foreign markets for the famous "Pondur Khadi" of Andhra,

(b) whether any rebate is given for its production, and

(c) if so, on what basis?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No steps have so far been taken for the export of the Pondur (Andhra) Khadi as whatever quantity is produced is consumed in India itself, leaving no surplus for exports

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir Subsidy at the following rates is given on production of Khadi (including "Pondur Khadi")

(i) at ¼ anna in a rupee to all Khadi centres on their production of Khadi, and

(ii) at ¼ anna in a rupee on production not exceeding Rs. 32,000 in a year subject to the condition that it will be paid only to such institutions or centres [in addition to (i) above] as have shown an increase of 10 per cent over their previous year's achievement

Coir Industry

381. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether any study of the coir industry in Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken,

(b) if so, with what result, and

(c) the quality of coir available in Andhra and the articles made therefrom?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) A delegation of the Coir Board to study possibilities of producing mattress and bristle fibre in India toured coconut producing States including Andhra The report of the delegation has not yet been finalised

(c) Generally inferior quality of Coir is available in Andhra and inferior quality ropes are made from it Quality fibre is, however, produced in Government Coir School, Baruva and Coir Retting Centre, Antervedi and quality ropes, mats matting etc are made therefrom

Clerks in the Ministry of Labour and Employment

382. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) the number of Lower Division and Upper Division Clerks recruited in the Ministry during the last five years, and

(b) the number of clerks belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward classes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). (a) Lower Division Clerks 102

Upper Division Clerks Nil

(b)

	Community	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Lower Division Clerks	18	1
Upper Division Clerks	Nil	Nil

Handloom Co-operatives

383. Shri A. C Guha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether any State Government have subscribed to the share capital of handloom co-operatives, and

(b) if so, the amount each State Government have invested?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government are not aware of any State having subscribed to the share capital of handloom weavers' co-operative societies

(b) Does not arise

Former State Broadcasting Systems

384. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of Programme Executives, Programme Assistants and Station Directors taken in the All India Radio from the former State Broadcasting systems?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar).

Programme Executives	2
Programme Assistants	31
Station Directors	2

Labour Welfare

385. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the amount spent on Labour Welfare by the Central Government during 1956-57, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course

Sewing Machines

386 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total number of sewing machines exported country-wise during 1957 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix II annexure No 44]

Tilak Memorial Hall in Mandalay

387 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the progress made with regard to the construction of class-*cum*-lecture hall in the Mandalay Prison as a memorial to Lokmanya Tilak with the approval of the Government of Burma?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Necessary Blueprints for the Memorial building have been prepared and approved by the Burmese Prison authorities and our Ambassador in Burma Detailed estimates of costs are, however, still under preparation

Small Scale Industries

388 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether any programme for the development of small scale industries in Punjab has been approved for the year 1957-58, and

(b) if so, the nature of the programme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 45]

N.E.F.A.

389. Shri Keshava Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether any human lives were lost on account of head-hunting and inter-village clashes in the North Eastern Frontier Agency area during the years 1955 and 1956, and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to prevent such loss of life?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) (a) During 1955, the village, Monyakshu, in the Tuensang Frontier Division of NEFA, was attacked on 19th July, 12th August and 10th October by hostiles who also took advantage of prevailing inter-village feuds The loss of human lives in these raids is as follows —

7 killed on the side of Monyakshu villagers and

9 killed on the side of the hostiles

No such case occurred during 1956

(b) In order to prevent such loss of life and to maintain peace Govern-

ment have opened administrative centres and Assam Rifles outposts in all important areas. Inter-village feuds and quarrels are being settled by our officers according to customary tribal laws. Intensive patrolling is also being done by the Assam Rifles to prevent the outbreak of inter-village feuds

Cash Grants to Displaced Persons

390. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cash grants each of value of Rs 200 that has been paid for marriages of displaced unmarried girls in Camps and Homes so far; and

(b) how many such marriages have taken place?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Strike and Lockouts in Mills

391. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many mills (cotton and jute) lockouts were declared in the year 1956 in spite of the declaration of strikes in them, and

(b) the total amount of the labour hours lost on account of strike as well as lockout in jute and cotton mills during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There were 31 lockouts in cotton and jute mills during the year 1956. There is no information as to whether these were in spite of the declaration of strikes in them

(b) 3,176,213 man-days were lost on account of strikes and lockouts in cotton and jute mills during the same period.

Import of Automobiles

392. { Shri Punnoose:
{ Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses, chassis, automobile engines of different types imported in the years 1954, 1955 and 1956;

(b) amount of foreign exchange spent on their import; and

(c) the names of the exporting countries of these materials?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 46]

Bags from Banana Fibre

393. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the jute factory at Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, grain bags are being manufactured by banana fibre, and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have considered the question of experimenting with the Indian banana fibre?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A report to this effect appeared in the *Times of India* dated the 17th June, 1957.

(b) No, Sir

संयुक्त राष्ट्र आपात बल

३९५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री २७ मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हवलदार दीवान सिंह और नायक पूरन चन्द के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई

भारतीय पदाधिकारी या सैनिक रेंज नहर के क्षेत्र में दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हुए थे ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है,

(ग) उपरोक्त दो सैनिक किस भारतीय सेना दल (यूनिट) से सम्बन्धित थे,

(घ) हवलदार दीवान सिंह के परिवार वालो को क्रेडिट बैलेन्स और डैफ़ई पे के हिसाब में कितनी धन राशि दी गई है, और

(ङ) उपरोक्त दोनो मृत सैनिको के परिवार वालो को पेन्शन के तौर पर कितनी धनराशि देना स्वीकार किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

(ग) पैराशूट रेजीमेंट की तीसरी बटालियन ।

(घ) और (ङ) एक ब्योरा सलग्न है । [देखिये अनुबन्ध सख्या २ परिशिष्ट ४७]

Rognan International Fair (Poland)

396. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the XXVI Rognan International Fair (Poland) which was held from the 9th June to 23rd June, 1957,

(b) if so, how India popularised her goods and merchandise there, and

(c) to what extent Indian exhibits were popular?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) By display of exhibits, distribution of samples, distribution of literature and by establishing trading contacts and initiating commercial negotiations with the Polish buying organizations

(c) Both consumers and buying organizations evinced considerable interest in Indian products A substantial contract for the sale of shoes was finalised, and the sale of textiles is under negotiation Contracts for certain other commodities are also likely to materialise

Employment Exchange, Tripura

397. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) the total number of unemployed registered so far in the District Employment Exchange, Tripura since its inception,

(b) the total number of unemployed who got employment through this Exchange during this period so far,

(c) whether it is a fact that the different Government Departments give employment to new hands without consulting the District Employment Exchange, and

(d) if so whether this practice will be given up in future?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) 978 upto 30th June, 1957

(b) 3

(c) and (d) Some appointments have been made without consulting the Employment Exchange but instructions have now been issued that vacancies should be notified to the Exchange

Loans to Displaced Persons

398. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Administration has been approached by the displaced persons for second set of

loan for the reconstruction of their huts which have been damaged by storm in 1957; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No The Tripura Administration has not received any report from their subordinate officers of any damage to huts of displaced persons by a storm in 1957

(b) Does not arise

Industrial Loans to Displaced Persons

399. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number of displaced persons who have been advanced industrial loan in urban areas in Tripura so far,

(b) the number of displaced persons who have been advanced industrial loan in rural areas in Tripura so far,

(c) the number of displaced persons employed so far in the industries for which loan has been granted,

(d) the highest and the lowest amount of such loans advanced, and

(e) whether there is any restriction in advancing industrial loan to displaced persons in rural areas?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) Seventy four schemes of industries and production centres have been sanctioned for providing employment to about 8,700 displaced persons in Tripura These include 6 schemes for urban areas and the remaining 68 in rural areas The schemes are in various stages of implementation. 873 displaced persons have already been found employment and more will be absorbed as the schemes progress

In addition, loans have been advanced to 19,564 displaced persons for business, trade or small-scale cottage industries

(d)

	Higest amount sanctioned	Lowcost amount sanctioned
	Rs	Rs
(i) Loans to Companies, Co-operative Societies, etc	52,000	3,500
(ii) Business, trade cottage/small-scale industries, loans to individuals.	5,000	475

(c) No

Indians in Fiji Islands

400. Shri Mahanty: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Indian population in the Fiji Islands are being subjected to any discrimination; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to look after the interests of the Indian settlers there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As far as the Government of India is aware, there is no legal discrimination against Indians in the Fiji Islands except that they cannot own land which is marked as 'Native Land Reserve' or the 'Crown Land' without the approval of the local Government. There is no colour bar as such against Indians Indians do not suffer from any special political disabilities as compared to the indigenous Fijians

(b) Does not arise

N.E.F.A.

401. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent on different development projects in the North East Frontier during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a statement showing the amounts spent on each project

will be laid on the Table of the Sabha; and

(c) whether the local population have been associated with the implementation of these projects?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Rs. 201.22 lakhs.

(b) A statement is being laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 48].

(c) Yes The people were fully associated with the implementation of the development schemes and their response in the form of free labour and other contributions was very satisfactory

Embassy Buildings

402. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) with how many countries lands have been exchanged up-to-date for the construction of Embassy buildings; and

(b) how many cases of land exchange are at present under negotiations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) None

(b) Only one—with the Ethiopian Government

Government of India Press

403. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees of the Government of India Printing Press have been sent for further studies to the London School of Printing and Graphic Art, and

(b) if so, their number and the method of their selection?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes

(b) Three.

In selecting Officers for training abroad the following factors are taken into account:—

(i) Seniority.

(ii) Educational & Technical Qualifications.

(iii) Aptitude of the individual officer for learning the intricate technicalities of the Printing trade.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Excise Duty

404. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Coal Mines Labour Welfare excise duty levied from the collieries in Orissa in 1956-57; and

(b) the amount of money spent during the said period in Coal Mines Labour Welfare work in Orissa state?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About Rs 1,28,700

(b) About Rs 55,300

Reeling of Silk

406. Shri Shankariah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiments have been made to evolve an improved type of basins for reeling of silk,

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) what is the estimated cost of each basin and at what price it will be supplied to the reelers, and

(d) the agency through which they will be manufactured?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An improved model has been evolved. This is a five-basin unit with a 1|4 H P. motor which permits reeling at high speed with an efficiency of

80 per cent, a speed regulator, and re-reeling equipment

(c) The estimated cost per basin including re-reeling equipment is Rs 650 It is difficult to state at this stage the price at which each basin will be supplied as it will depend on the actual cost of manufacture

(d) Does not arise at this stage as the question of manufacture of the article on a large scale has not yet been decided

Employment of Trained Personnel

407. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons trained in vocational and industrial training centres who got employment during 1956-57 through Employment Exchanges or in Government projects like Community Projects, Handicraft centres, N E S Blocks and Social Education Centres,

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a committee to see that trained personnel get suitable jobs

(c) if so when and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) 1,226 trainees have been placed in employment through Employment Exchanges The number absorbed in Government projects is not known

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

(d) The purpose of finding jobs will not be achieved by such a committee

Migration Certificates

408 Shri Bimal Ghose Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications for migration certificates from East Pakistan that were pending just before the procedure for grant of such certificates was tightened up last year,

(b) the number of such applications that have not been disposed of up-to-date,

(c) the number of applications received on an average per month for grant of migration certificates after the procedure had been tightened up last year, and

(d) the average number of such applications disposed of per month?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) (a) The basic procedure for the grant of migration certificates was not changed but it was found that there had been considerable laxity in granting certificates without due enquiry Certain administrative instructions were therefore, issued in order to ensure that proper enquiries were made before certificates were issued Where, on a preliminary scrutiny, it was found that the requirements were not fulfilled, the applications were rejected In other cases, applicants were asked to come for an interview Many who were asked for an interview did not come for it Of all those who came those who were found eligible were granted certificates

The new instructions were brought into effect on September 1, 1956 The actual number of the applications then pending was 52,442 But, as indicated above, many of them did not fulfil the requirements laid down for the issue of migration certificates

(b) 6 107 (upto 15th July, 1957)

(c) 1,337 per month since 1st September 1956

(d) 599

Publications Division

409 Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Publications Division prepared a number of pamphlets and books for the

Ministry of Community Development, during 1956-57 and

(b) how much money was spent on these publications and how much was realised by sale proceeds?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Division brought out 34 pamphlets for the Ministry of Community Development during the year 1956-57. Out of these, 33 pamphlets were unpriced and only one priced

(b) Expenditure on all these pamphlets by way of printing, process, paper and binding comes to about Rs 71,825 The gross revenue so far from the sale of the sole priced publication is Rs 2,980

Demolition of Blocks near Central Secretariat

410 Shri Jadhav Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state

(a) the number of blocks that have been demolished nearabout the Central Secretariat

(b) the expenditure involved and

(c) the reasons for demolishing the blocks?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda) (a) A portion of the 'N' Block has been demolished and the 'K' Block is in the process of demolition

(b) Nil the old building materials in the structures have been sold to the contractors engaged on demolition for Rs 85,000 and Rs 25,200 for the K' Block and the portion of the 'N' Block respectively inclusive of the cost of demolition

(c) The blocks had outlived their life The land so vacated will be used for construction of office buildings

Woollen and Cotton Carpets

411. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the foreign exchange earned annually from the export of woollen and cotton carpets (country-wise),

(b) the total exports made during 1957 so far,

(c) what measures are taken by Government to promote this industry in and outside the country, and

(d) whether any research work is being done for improving the quality at cheaper cost to meet competition in foreign markets?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) and (b) Four statements showing the quantities and value of woollen carpets and cotton carpets exported to different countries during 1955, 1956 and January to March 1957 are laid on the Table [*See* Appendix II Annexure No 49]

(c) and (d) With a view to ensuring sufficient supply of raw material for the woollen carpet industry, the export quota of raw wool is being fixed after taking into consideration the requirements of this industry

A Development Council for woollen industry has been constituted to encourage the growth of this industry on healthy lines A proposal for the establishment of a Research Centre is under consideration The Industry also has been taking steps for the last many years and has improved quality considerably

बनारसी जरी का कपड़ा और साड़ियां

४१२ **श्री रूप नारायण** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १५ जुलाई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन देशों में बनारसी जरी के

कपड़े और बनारसी साड़ियों की बहुत अधिक मांग है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : बनारसी जरी के कपड़े और बनारसी साड़ियों की ब्रिटेन, सं० रा० अमेरिका, सऊदी अरब, स्वीडन, मलाया, श्रीलंका, इराक तथा ईरान में आम तौर पर अच्छी मांग है ।

Co-operative Societies

413. Shrimati A. Kale: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be recovered from Pakistan Nationals on account of their dues to the Co-operative Societies in India;

(b) the amount due to Railway Employees Co-operative Credit societies out of the amount to be recovered; and

(c) what steps, if any have been taken so far in this matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The amount involved in the claims so far filed by the various co-operative societies in India is Rs 62 00 lakhs approximately

(b) R 57 45 lakhs approximately

(c) The matter is under discussion with the Pakistan Government.

ताड़ गुड़ उद्योग

४१४. **श्री डामर** . क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में ताड़ गुड़ केन्द्र अब तक चालू किये गये हैं ,

(ख) ताड़ गुड़ उत्पादन के मामले में कौन राज्य सब से आगे है, और

(ग) कौन सी राज्य सरकार इस उद्योग की उन्नति में विशेष दिलचस्पी लेती है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ताड़ गुड़ उद्योग के केन्द्र नीचे लिखे राज्यों में खोले गये हैं :—

(१) आंध्र प्रदेश

(२) आसाम

(३) बिहार

(४) बम्बई

(५) केरल

(६) मध्य प्रदेश

(७) मद्रास

(८) मैसूर

(९) उड़ीसा

(१०) पंजाब

(११) राजस्थान

(१२) उत्तर प्रदेश, और

(१३) प० बंगाल ।

(ख) मद्रास

(ग) मद्रास, प० बंगाल, बम्बई और उड़ीसा राज्यों को इस उद्योग की तरक्की में खास तौर से दिलचस्पी है ।

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

415. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state·

(a) the amount allocated to Madras State under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme so-far,

(b) the amount allocated to the Madras State under Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme so far, and

(c) the amount spent under each scheme so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs 1.74 crores.

(b) Rs 0.56 crores **

(c) Amount disbursed to the Madras Govt for

(i) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme Rs. 0.88 crores.

(ii) The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme Rs 0.22 crores.

**NOTE This represents the amount sanctioned during the First Plan period plus allocations for 1956-57 and 1957-58

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

416. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh under Low Income Group Housing Scheme so far, and

(b) the amount spent?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The information sought is given below:—

Rs in lakhs

Amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh			Amount disbursed
1954-55 & 1955-56	Andhra Hyderabad	74·40 100 00	20 00 20·00
1956-57	Andhra Hyderabad	30·00 40 00	58 44
1957-58	Andhra Pradesh	55·00	Nil so far
	Total	299·40	98 44

(b) The State Govt have intimated that a sum of Rs 67.87 lakhs was spent by them upto the 30th April '57

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS AND SWEEPERS IN NEW DELHI

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion by Shri Sadhan Gupta regarding the strike of municipal workers and sweepers in New Delhi, today. Long before, on the 25th of this month, I received a Short Notice Question from Shri Balmiki relating to the same matter. On the 30th, he has tabled a Calling Attention Notice relating to the same subject-matter I have asked the hon. Minister to make a statement in due course. If he is willing to make a statement today,

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I have got a part of the material

Mr. Speaker: Already on the debate .....

Shri Karmarkar: With your permission, I should like to say a word For a few days past, we are aware that there has been a representation on behalf of the sweepers of the New Delhi Municipal Board regarding some of their demands As I told the House some time back, a part of the demands were conceded and a part were being considered The workers have not been satisfied with that. I understood this morning that the sweepers along with some other workers were on strike This is a matter where I should frankly tell the House, in so far as the sweepers' demands are concerned, on looking at the demands, I feel that there are many of them on which sympathetic consideration should be given as those coming from essential workers of the community From that point of view, I have asked the municipal authorities to have a meeting this afternoon I did receive once the Secretary of the Association on behalf of the sweepers and listened to him I hope I shall have a talk with him also It may be that it is possible that we may come to an amicable conclusion in respect of many of the demands In view of that, I am prepared to make a statement tomorrow, if you so please, if one is necessary In case the House is inclined to allow us to go ahead with this mater and consider it in a sympathetic spirit, may be, it is up to the House to use their discretion in the matter. I am entirely under the guidance of the House

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): The hon. Minister said that most of the demands deserve sympathetic consideration of the Government and the municipal authorities. In view of these circumstances, why was this strike situation allowed to be created?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am taking interest in this matter. It is a little difficult to say. Some of the demands obviously cannot be granted. They are outside our scope. As usual, many of these demands are put up, some bad, some indifferent, some good. The person who drafts them makes as long a list as possible. The point is, that every one in this House, I am quite sure, feels sympathy for these people who have suffered all kinds of social difficulties. We are looking into them with every sympathy. I cannot promise that all their demands would be accepted. I can promise that they will have every sympathy from us.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): In view of the statement which has been made, the adjournment motion may be held over. Because, we may wait and watch how the situation develops. If a satisfactory conclusion is reached, there is no need for pressing the adjournment motion. Otherwise, if the situation gets worse, the strike of the sweepers is certainly a very serious situation and if it continues for some time, then there will be good ground for bringing up the matter by way of an adjournment motion and having that discussed in this House. Therefore, may I request that this matter may be held up till the statement is made. The Government may take its own time.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is for you, Sir, to decide on this motion. Speaking for myself, I do not think it is helpful in considering this matter to have an adjournment motion hanging in mid air all the time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who has tabled the adjournment motion has not been too early to this House. As I have already referred to, Shri Balmiki gave a Short Notice Question as early as the 25th. He followed it by a Calling Attention Notice on the 30th. I have referred both of them to the hon. Minister. Today, Shri Sadhan Gupta comes to raise this matter as an adjournment motion. If perchance the hon. Minister said he is considering it, I would disallow it on the ground that this matter has been pending with me since the 25th and it is not a matter of urgent public importance. The hon. Member is not the earliest or the first to come to the House. The matter has been there and is being considered. Under those circumstances, I do not think I am called upon to give my consent to this adjournment motion or keep it pending. The hon. Minister says he will talk to them, he is taking steps. I can only suggest that after this, if it is concluded fairly he will make a statement to the House regarding the manner in which it has been settled. Of course, if it is not settled and something bad occurs, the hon. House will always take notice of these things and try to do what it can.

Under the circumstances, I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion, nor do I keep it pending.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I do not know what the calling attention notice or short notice question is about.

Mr. Speaker: It is the same matter.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: My adjournment motion is about the strike and the strike apparently took place yesterday. I do not know how the calling attention motion or the short notice question could have been given on the strike which took place only yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: The matter of strike has been there before me and the House. Tomorrow the strike may be given up and once again started. It is not every stage and every day that will give rise to an adjournment motion. It is a continuing process culminating in something. Therefore, in view of the statement made I do

[Mr Speaker]

not give my consent The hon Minister, as he said, will certainly take action and see to it that something good is done

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On a point of clarification On former occasions you had said there was no strike and there was only a strike notice, and so there could be no adjournment motion

Mr. Speaker. There is not a single remedy for all evils

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of the Notification No S R O 2387 dated the 20th July, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 [Placed in Library *See* No S-151/57]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRD REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COLLISION OF ENGINE WITH A GOODS TRAIN

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The collision of engine without driver with goods wagons on the Botad Salangpur section of the Western Railway on the 25th July, 1957, resulting in the death of a Railway employee"

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Engine YB 661 working tram 341 Up Somnath Mail arrived Botad at 0 05 hours on 25-7-57 and had to work 342 Down Somnath Mail due to leave Botad at 3 45 hours It was sent to Loco Shed at Botad for turning and watering The incoming driver went off duty at 0 20 hours and after the engine had been turned, was put on the water column At about 1 20 hours Loco Shunter on duty after filling water, and, according to him, after taking full precautions for stabling the engine left it and went to attend to another engine The driver who brought the engine of 341 Up was resting in the rest room and was to attend the shed at 2 30 hours for the return journey by 342 Down The engine was to leave the shed at 3 15 hours to work 342 Down.

At about 1 40 hours the noise of the engine starting at a high speed was heard by the Shunter When he saw the engine running at a high speed, he followed it with a view to controlling it but the engine after bursting point No 9 in the trailing position entered into Botad-Salangpur Road Section Goods train No 1476 Down had left Salangpur Road at 1 29 hours and was proceeding towards Botad The crewless engine which was rushing at an approximate speed of 50 miles per hour collided at about 1 50 hours with the goods tram at about 4 miles from Botad The speed of the goods train at that time was about 5-6 miles per hour due to a rising gradient.

As a result of the collision the engines had telescoped into each other. The tender of the goods train engine had telescoped into the bogie wagon immediately behind and subsequent 8 wagons had derailed All the wagons were loaded with coal

The run-away engine had no head light, while the engine of the goods train had its headlight burning. On examination of their regulator of the

run-away engine at 9.30 hours on 25-7-57 it was found that it was opened to one quarter.

Second Fireman Kachrabhai died on the spot. Driver Rahim Bux and first Fireman Bansi R sustained injuries.

On the advice of the accident, Assistant Surgeon Botad left Botad in a private car at 2 30 hours and reached the site at 2 50 hours After rendering the necessary medical aid, the injured were brought in the car to Botad Railway Hospital at 3 30 hours and were later on sent to Bhavnagar Railway Hospital by 334 Down in charge of Assistant Surgeon Dhola leaving Botad at 6 05 hours.

Shri Rahim Bux, Driver of the goods train, sustained very minor injuries and has been discharged from the hospital on 27-7-1957 Fireman Bansi R had a small fracture, he is still in the hospital and his condition is reported to be satisfactory.

Divisional Officers' Enquiry started after through communication was resorted at 12 45 hours on 25-7-1957 and is still in progress. Police is also conducting an enquiry. So far no one has been suspected of foul play. At the time the run-away engine left the loco shed, it appears, that the derailing switch at the exit of the loco shed was not in the normal i.e. the derailing position but was set for the station.

The approximate cost of damage to permanent way was Rs. 15,000 and to rolling stock Rs. 3,65,000.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its First Report has recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

1. Shri T. R. Neswi.
2. Dr. Sushila Nayar.
3. Kunwarani Vijaya Raje.
4. Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo.
5. Shrimati Lalita Rajya Laxmi.
6. Shri Kamal Narain Singh.
7. Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo.
8. Shri J B Kripalani
9. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik.
10. Shri C Bali Reddy.
11. Shri Braj Raj Singh, and
12. Rani Manjula Devi.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee

Hon. Members: Yes

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

COFFEE BOARD

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members on the Coffee Board constituted under the said Act."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members on the Coffee Board constituted under the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

RUBBER BOARD

Shri Kanungo: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members on the Rubber Board constituted under the said Act."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members on the Rubber Board constituted under the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 67, 68, 69, 122 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As the House is aware, 9 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall ask the Members to move them if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 to 30 minutes, if necessary, for leaders of Groups.

I would like to say that with respect to matters which affect the territories as a whole, mere party considerations ought not to prevail. For instance, food and agriculture, education and health etc. are not party matters. They affect all.

I shall try to give representation to party interests as far as possible, but I shall also try to distribute the speakers amongst the various States and Territories, so that no Territory or State may go by default. Irrigation and power affect all. I shall bear this in mind, and if any particular State or Territory is omitted, hon. Members may bring it to my notice as early as possible, and since there are 9 hours, I shall try to distribute the time accordingly.

Even in the same party, I would request that all opportunities must be given according to the territories also. Of course, I know that particular Members are trying to specialise in particular subjects, and they will be called upon. Also, there may be a fair distribution amongst all the various Territories or States so that, as a whole, the debate might represent all the views from all the States and Territories.

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation & Power'".

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Scheme' ".

DEMAND No. 69—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 57,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' "

DEMAND No 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' ".

DEMAND No 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power' ".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bashirhat): This year, as we discuss the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry, we are in a position to be able to evaluate some of the major works which are nearing completion. As the Prime Minister has said, these are the new temples of India. And as one watches the big dams which have come up in Maithon or in the other big multi-purpose projects in India, one is thrilled by the beauty of all these things.

At the same time, we have also to find out how far they have served their purpose, how far they have been useful, and especially, in view of the acute food crisis that has developed in our country, we are all the more anxious to see that what we have spent by way of crores of rupees comes back to us by way of food

The other reason why we are very anxious to evaluate these multi-purpose projects is the fact that today we are facing an acute foreign exchange shortage. If I may say so, to my mind, this Ministry—together with the present Finance Minister, who earlier was the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and who handed out liberal import licences not only for capital goods but for a wide variety of light and other consumer goods—is responsible for a large amount of expenditure both in our rupee currency as well as in foreign exchange currency.

I do not deny the fact that if we need machinery for an under-developed country like ours, we just have to spend money, and we have to buy it from abroad. But we have to find out what have been the items of avoidable expenditure, not only by way of corruption but also by way of how far we have failed and have refused to take care of our national resources to the maximum extent possible.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

For instance, we have heard, again and again, in this House, various examples of corruption. The Public Accounts Committee have gone into them already. I am not going into them now, for they are public knowledge. But what I do want to repeat is that it is amazing that such things still persist.

Recently, in Bengal, as the Minister knows it himself very well, the DVC affairs have again created a scandal. I would like to inform this House that in spite of what the Chief Information Officer has said, and in spite of what the Minister himself has said in absolving both the Chairman of the DVC and the DVC, I am afraid, their statements have made matters worse. The *Jugantar*, a nationalist paper—not a Communist paper, but a Congress paper—has openly challenged these statements, and the writer has said that he is prepared to substantiate everyone of his statements with documentary proofs, and he has called upon the Public Accounts Committee to go into many of these allegations.

I am afraid the answer which has been given by the Chief Information Officer has made it very clear to us that something has been very seriously wrong in the DVC. The trouble is that as one reads through the reply given by the Public Relations Officer, one's mind is struck very much by the amount which we spend on the luxuries of the officers. Of course, we see it all around us in Delhi, especially. But at a time when we call upon the ordinary people to bear so much by way of shortages, by way of rising prices, and we ask them to tighten their belts, we continue to see in Anderson House, which is the place that houses the DVC that everyone of the rooms where the high-ups are sitting is very well air-conditioned. We have spent this money only recently, and this amount of money was not necessary to have been spent at all. As a matter of fact, when we take up the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Communications, I shall show you how while our best technical equipment is kept in places which today cannot be air-conditioned, because we do not have foreign exchange, yet if we go to Anderson House, we shall find that the rooms of everyone of the officers, the entire 'bunch' of the highest officers, is air-conditioned.

This is not the only thing. We find a similar thing when we go through what has been alleged, namely the huge amount of travelling allowances that are paid to the Chairman and the other members of the board. It is surprising that the answer which is given by the Public Relations officer makes matters worse. He says that for attending one single conference in Srinagar, the expenditure was Rs. 1,000 for the Chairman himself. How much we spent on travelling allowance etc. for the conference, God alone knows. It makes us wonder how much we get out of these conferences in comparison to the amount which we spend.

I was surprised to find from the answer given that Rs. 24,000 had been spent on travelling allowances. Besides, the answer shows that Rs. 35,000 worth of petrol has been used in one year by the Chairman visiting the DVC four times a week; and the sum was Rs. 35,000 without wear and tear of the car and without the expenditure spent on the chauffeur. These may sound very small things, but the amount involved is quite a big amount. I would like that these matters should be enquired into.

Then, there is the question of the acquiring of motor-boats. I myself had a joy ride. I was taken in the boat, and plied on the boat in the Tilaiya. It was a beautiful ride, and very wonderful too. But apparently, we spent Rs. 74,000....

Shri A. C. Guha: (Barasat): The hon. Member's name is there in the report, and comes under the category of eminent guests.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was told that the money spent on acquiring these motor-boats was going to come back to us when they would be used for tourist traffic. But what is there in the Tilaiya? Rs. 70,000 or so have been spent in acquiring these boats; and now, even the little colony that was there is rotting today. I do not know whether the Bihar Government have taken it over for the police lines, as they were supposed to do. The houses there are rotting. And yet we are being told that Rs. 70,000 have been spent in acquiring these boats from the Maharaja of Patiala for tourist traffic.

And this was done against the advice of the financial adviser. In spite of the fact that the financial adviser goes on consistently saying that 'It is not wise; do not acquire it; do not buy it.', we find Rs. 70,000 have been spent on acquiring these boats.

Now, there are certain other things that I would like to mention. I remember that when Shri P. S. Rau's report came out he had pointed out very rightly at that time that the administration of the DVC had been top-heavy. We were happy that he had pointed it out. But what has happened under Shri P. S. Rau himself? Under Shri P. S. Rau himself, we find that the top has become heavier still.

We find, for exemple, and I was surprised to find that—neither the Minister nor the others who have replied to me have contradicted—that in place of one Additional Chief Engineer, today we have two Deputy Chief Engineers, and that too, at a time when we are winding up; in place of one Chief Electrical Engineer, we have two Deputy Chief Electrical Engineers; and in place of one Chief Information Officer, we have two Public Relations Officers, and three Assistant Public Relations Officers; in place of three in the Chairman's secretariat, there are now eight in that secretariat; and to one Chief Financial Adviser, whose opinion is often disregarded, we add on one deputy.

So, one is surprised that at a time when Shri P. S. Rau himself was saying that we should cut down expenditure, and we should not make the administration top-heavy, the Administration has become more top-heavy under his chairmanship.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then that was done by another man, not by himself. That is the difference.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Of course, there are very serious allegations made about certain individuals. I do not want to name those individuals. It is known in every home the *Jugantar* is read. Every person who reads that paper will tell you about it. There a writer has made a very serious allegation about certain people and certain contracts. He has asked the Public Accounts Committee to go into them. He is prepared to bring out the files, documentary proof and everything, to prove his case. If this is true, I should request the Minister, who has just come into Ministry, to investigate it. I hope that he will not just think that people are going to be so foolish as to accept any inane statement and that if we say that everything is all right, people will say also everything is all right.

I am afraid that at a time when we are asking everybody to economise, we should go into these things. It is not because we want to decry the people who have built these dams, but because ours is a poor country and we have to spend money for our development; so in future none of these things should happen again.

There is so much talk about corruption. There is corruption everywhere, in every department. We can bring out cases of corruption. But what I want to bring out here is that there are two other points which have led to a great deal of increased expenditure. One has been the prodigality in buying, selling, and maintaining our machines, about which of course committees etc. are there. But I do not know when these committees will

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start functioning and really do good, and even when they make their recommendations, how those recommendations will be implemented, and what will be the results thereof.

The second thing is the refusal to plan ahead and with care.

I have often heard from people who work in these autonomous corporations that Parliament interferes too much with their work, that the Public Accounts Committee is interfering too much and that is why they are held up and they are not able to go ahead. But if you go into the details of the working of some of these projects, you will find that many of the delays and many of the expenses which we have incurred are due to these two facts ; the amount which is spent in delays occurring because of the Public Accounts Committee or other parliamentary control is much less than that which is brought about by prodigality in the acquiring, use and maintenance of these machines, and secondly, refusal to plan ahead.

For example, let me take Maithon. There I saw a giant rock crusher. It is very beautiful to look at. As a matter of fact, I was thrilled. I had never seen such a thing in my life. There it was, a very costly affair. But I was surprised to hear that the time efficiency of that machine was 18 per cent. that is, in 100 days, it has worked for 18 days, whereas in the USA, it worked 84 days out of 100 days. The result has been that this rock crusher has become a big, giant, white elephant.

One of the big reasons why we have been delayed again and again in Maithon is this. As a matter of fact, at one stage it was suggested that we should buy two small German machines. The Chief Engineer—who is an American—said that it would take us a very long time to get those machines. So instead of having the small German machines, which would have been just as good, we indented for this huge rock crusher. The result is that it is out of gear, and it works just 18 days in 100.

In such a situation, the whole work on the dam was held up and the whole dam was held up. This is a startling thing. I should like to know how actually such things are allowed to happen. Is it inexperience? After all, the expert was also there in America. He indented for it and he should be made answerable for it.

Then take the case of the earth moving machinery. We have heard a little more about that. Altogether, I think the cost of our earth moving machinery in DVC comes to round about Rs. 2 crores. But as a matter of fact, these are so badly managed that I think at one time in 1953, for two weeks there was not a single earth moving machine at work. Each of these machines costs a few lakhs of rupees. But there was not a single machine which could work, with the result that the whole work was held up.

Then again, take their huge concreting plant. It is such a wonderful thing that they have in Maithon. That entire concreting plant has been proved to be unwieldy and unsuccessful.

The most amazing thing that happened in Panchet is this. They had small machines which were doing the work. By the time the big, giant concreting machine was given over to Panchet, 50 per cent of the work at Panchet had been done. Then when it was sought to be transferred to Panchet, the Engineers there said: 'We do not want it, because already half of our work is over. If you give that to us, our cost will go up'. But no, in spite of that, that has been foisted on them, and I am sure the expenditure at Panchet will go up, if the performance of this giant machine is the same as it was in Maithon.

Then I come to certain other things. I have got various other points and a

lot of material, but I am afraid I will not be able to cover everything Not only has there been prodigality in the use of these machines, but also a very serious thing was happened That is our inability, or our not wanting, to plan ahead or integrate our work For instance, in Maithon we have seen again and again that the cost has been very heavy We have been delayed in our work due to refusal to integrate the experience gained and the reports made by the Geological Survey of India with actual dam work

For example, there is a very serious thing which has been stated over here in the report, that our work in Maithon was held up because of seepage over the underground power stations Do you know what the reason was? The GSI had already clearly stated that the rocks in the power house tunnel and the chamber were loose and fissured and hence they had advised that no water should be raised in the reservoir till grouting was completed This was not only the opinion of the GSI, but also the opinion of the resident Engineer of Herza Engineering Company, who had actually designed the work, Mr Waldorf In spite of that, the Chief Engineer had the gumption to order the raising of the water in the reservoir, with the result that the entire place got flooded, and then we had to incur the expenditure of putting high-power pumps to pump out the whole water Finally, the whole water in the reservoir had to be let out

All this delay and all this expenditure are caused by the Chief Engineer and the people in charge refusing to listen to what our own engineer told them It is not a question of lack of experience I know what will be the reply given to me in regard to the question of machinery They will say that this is something new We had not known these things before We have set up committees to go into them and everything will be all right But actually these reports were there and they refused to listen

The same thing has happened in Panchet In Panchet the Geological Survey of India in its report had pointed out that there was an area of soft rock in the place of the concrete dam and the power house Another Engineer had also pointed it out But it is amazing how people in authority do not read these reports

There has been constant friction between the Geological Survey of India people and those who are in charge of the construction of the dam In spite of this cautioning, what happened was that they proceeded with the work in their own fashion, and then they had to stop at one stage They have had to stop the entire thing, the whole thing had to be shelved Not only that When work was in full swing, they came across the soft layer and they were in a real fix Then they cabled to Chicago to the head office Of course, they replied saying the same thing which our Indian Engineer had told them An expert was flown over from America He came and said the same thing Finally after so much loss of time and money, we had to begin the thing afresh

I do not understand why it is that there is such callous disregard for our geologists and our own engineers Why is it that those who are responsible for it do not plan ahead? If these experts we have are not experienced then the quicker we get rid of them the better for us

This leads to another important question, that of personnel This very morning this question came up There is a big contradiction in saying that we have engineers and our Government saying we have no engineers It is not only about the lowest category but even in the topmost categories For example, we have had Mr Kamora an U S Engineer as Chief Engineer of D V C He may be a very, fine man from the point of view of experts although many of the things which he has done do not point to that conclusion Anyway, I am prepared to give him that compliment In between 1952 and 1957, I suppose we put up also an understudy, an Additional Chief Engineer, Mr A L Das He stayed there for 3 years I do not know whether it is coincidence or

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something else. From the very same time Mr. Komora gets an extension of two years. Mr. A. L. Das leaves; he goes away. Now, we have got two more Additional or Deputy Chief Engineers or something like that. About them also there are various questions. But, what I would like to know is why we are unable to keep together this fine band of people, whom we have got together in building some of the finest dams in the world. We have good designers; I believe we have trained a good team of designers who can design any dam which is of the same type as is in Panchet or Maithon But this whole band is being disbanded.

For a long time there has been frustration. They do not know whether they will be kept. They were not allowed to apply for other posts because their superiors will not forward their applications. The whole thing has been left in a state of flux with the result that there is not only frustration among them, many of them have left; many of them have joined commercial firms; others have gone to other fields; still others have gone back to the States. The whole team with all the rich experience they gathered are not to be found. What has happened? What has happened to the All India Cadre of Technical experts We hear about personnel committees; we hear about manpower committees; we hear all sorts of things. Are all these people going to be disbanded or are they going to be kept?—That is the main question

There is another question, actual economy in the planning itself I do not want to take much of the time of the House. But, those of us who have been to Maithon and Panchet begin to question, was it necessary for us to have an underground tunnel at Maithon At Panchet they have been able with much less expenses to build a dam spread out over three years They have done it with less expenditure Was it necessary to have an underground electric power station which they are putting up at Maithon and spending so much of money. It was explained to me—they forgot that my father was an Electrical Engineer and we have a little bit of knowledge about these things—that we will get a much bigger head if we construct this power station underground

Mr. Speaker: Is that knowledge inherited?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sometimes it is; other times it is not.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): It percolates sometimes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The level of the power station is almost at the same level as the water. Actually, at Konar one should have built an underground power station. It would have given much greater head of it had been really done as it was originally intended. But, we have given that up because we cannot afford it now All these questions are questions of economy in planning I will be told that it is better left to experts I do think that these are things which we have to worry about now that we are being put to so much trouble about foreign exchange and money itself

Then, again, about the lower categories of personnel I should like to say that there are many projects which have worked wonderfully and they have finished their work before schedule For instance, in Tirunelveli district, there is the Manimutthar project There, they have worked ahead of schedule and today about 2,500 workers—I am leaving out the unskilled workers—2,500 skilled workers who do not know where to go They are not given jobs in the lignite project which is going to start just now in the Second Plan. So, I feel that these are things that we have to take notice of Otherwise, these wonderful irrigation and power projects which are some of the biggest in the world will not achieve the ends which we would like them to attain.

I come to one important point and that is the question of inland navigation From the point of view of

transport, we are hearing again and again about the difficulties the railways are having in transporting coal and other things from the area of Asansol right up to the North and other parts of India

I was very much disappointed to see that the Ganga Barrage scheme has been almost given the go-bye in the report of the Ministry and in the Budget allocation I will not go into the old history regarding this Ganga Barrage But this much is true that every time this Ganga Barrage question is raised in this House, we have been referred to the recalcitrance of Pakistan This time I put a question and I have been referred to a Press Communique of the Government in March There they say that the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to reports appearing in the Pakistan Press that a decision has been taken to proceed with the construction of a barrage on the Ganga at Farraka They continue to say that the Government of India have already informed the Government of Pakistan that investigations regarding the Ganga Barrage project are still in their preliminary stages and have not progressed to a point at which a decision could be taken In the matter of development of the water resources of the Ganga, the desirability of co-operative approach has already been accepted, in principle by the Governments of Pakistan and India

Now, if there is a desirability of a co-operative approach what we could like to know is how far have we, consistently gone on with the Pakistan Government and come to some tentative agreement regarding this, or has it been completely thrown out We would like to know it because it is a question of time for us in Bengal For us, every year the level is rising to such an extent that if there were another 4 ft of silton the river bed the navigability of the entire river and the port of Calcutta itself would be a jeopardised Already, the Port Authorities of the Calcutta Port are spending Rs 40 to 50 lakhs every year for keeping this port working Not only that; the entire Sunderbans area, as the Minister knows, has become silted up. We have lost some of the best rivers, the Vidyadhari and Piyali are dead Rivers like Matla and Icchamati are dying Drainage in this area has become a serious problem The rivers are silting up rapidly and even small launches cannot go during low tide The entire river system of this area is going Not only that, the salinity is increasing, As a matter of fact, in the Calcutta Corporation, at Fatla today the Salinity has gone up from 200 to 2,000 parts per million It has gone up to such an extent that drinking water has become a problem

There is the problem of agriculture because in our parts you have to keep up bunds on either side of the river The bed of the river is higher than the land About Rs 2 crores every year is spent in keeping them safe There has been a terrific epidemic among our cattle on account of want of drinking water Our cattle wealth in that area is almost nil Today, in Sunderbans the granary of Bengal the great worry is how are we going to carry on agricultural operations? This is what is happening The Rs 30 crores which this Government have for the Ganga Barrage is absolutely essential not only for Bengal, but I should say that if we have this system we will be able to take coal and other goods which are not being able to be transported from Calcutta Port right into the interior We will have a navigable channel right from this area to Kanpur Already it is navigable up to Nawadwip With more velocity of water passing through we will have a good navigable channel We will be able really to have a second line of communications which is absolutely essential for the development of our industries right through India Therefore, I would like to know from the hon Minister what is the position We do not want only to hear always that we are willing but Pakistan is not willing Let us know what is the last stage in our communications with Pakistan and whether you are

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determined to go forward in coming to some sort of decision regarding the Ganga Barrage.

Regarding the utilisation of benefits. This has been very very sad reading. I remember the sad plight our new Minister Shri S. K. Patil was put in during the last session by Shri Ramaswami's question. Then, Shri T. N. Singh asked:

> "May I know whether it is a fact that the irrigated area in 1956-57 went down as compared to the irrigated area in 1955-56 and, if so, by how much has it gone down?"

Shri Patil, after a lot of hedging said: So far as the statement is concerned, there is a shortfall. I am glad he was honest. We have to go into the whole matter; it is a very serious matter. It is so in Tungabadhra; it is so in Hirakud also. The area that should have been irrigated by Hirakud project is 156 thousand while the actual is 89 thousands. For Tungabadhra instead of the expected 828·5 thousand acres, only 75 thousand acres are irrigated.

An interesting explanation is given in this report. These are not being utilised because the cultivators in the region are not accustomed to canal irrigation and also because of "their poor financial condition". That is what the report says. If that is what the official report says, how are we to think of betterment levy? I have got much material on that but I cannot go into that question. I have no time. Are we going to spend crores on projects which we feel very necessary for increasing food production in the country and also help our agriculturists and the peasantry to find they are not able to utilise the benefits because of poor financial conditions?

Similarly, about power. There is this Bokaro thermal station. We spend only two-thirds of an anna on production of a unit of electricity. The distribution is worked by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Hence the rates in Calcutta are allowed to be far higher. Why should we allow them this huge profit? In the report, I find that the power is going right up to Calcutta departmentally. Then why should the middleman have the profit? Why should the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, a British concern, one of the wealthiest and one which makes a huge profit, get all the benefits. Not only that. All that we are generating at Bokaro is going to Tatas, to Martin Burns in Burnpur and to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to what amount of the total is spent on rural electrification by the West Bengal Electricity Board. My area is a poor area and the majority of the people do not even think of electricity. In a big market place, marketeers wanted to take electricity. It was right in the main Jessore Road; it was one of the biggest market centres of this area. For one whole year, these people have been asking that a line should be taken from the lines within a few hundred yards and that they should get electricity. Till today, they have not been able to get it. The reason was that there was no cable, electric lines, poles etc.

If that is the position, then there is some thing very wrong. Then, what about the rates? Are we going to give the people in the villages electricity at cheap rates or not? If we have to do that, we have to have some sort of equalisation or nationalisation project. There are thermal plants and hydel plants. There are private companies and State boards also running them. Various rates are charged. We have either to subsidise it or equalise it so that power is given cheaply and we have to do it in a planned manner.

There has been a thermal station—Khaperkheda—owned by the M.P. Government. For ten years, we have been told that they were going to get coal from their own coalfields some four miles away. They have not

been able to do that and they are still getting from Shaw Wallace—hundred miles away—and so the price naturally goes up All these things have to be looked into so that new temples of India of which we are proud not only remain awe-inspiring beautiful facades but make the people also happy Let not these temples hide corruption, stagnation and frustration which is the case quite often in many of our older temples in India

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah) Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry Before I refer to certain projects in the State of Rajasthan, I would like to refer to a matter which is of great importance to the country as a whole

The other day, replying to a calling attention notice from me and my hon friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, the hon Minister made a statement on Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Dispute I am glad to say that he made a forthright statement He was only voicing the feelings of the House when he said that there is a limit to our patience Our patience has really been exhausted by these prolonged and protracted negotiations between India and Pakistan

For the first time in 1948 a treaty was signed between India and Pakistan with its free and voluntary consent It was agreed that the waters of the three eastern rivers should go to India and the water of the western rivers with eight per cent of total supply to Pakistan Subsequently, Pakistan resiled from that position, in 1954 with the good offices of the World Bank it was agreed that the waters of these three eastern rivers will go to India while those of the western rivers will go to Pakistan and India was asked to bear the huge burden of constructing the link canals in Pakistan I do not know whether the figure is Rs 40 crores or Rs 60 crores Yet we were generous enough to agree but Pakistan did not agree There were prolonged and protracted negotiations till March, 1957 and they continue today All sorts of reports are coming to us and we do not know what Pakistan's stand is I would like the hon Minister to tell us whether Pakistan has made the demand that in addition to the diversion of water and the cost of link canals, we should bear the cost of storage of water in Pakistan If that is so, what is the stand that the Government propose to take? What would be the cost of that? It is a very serious matter and it is a matter which I would like the House to take interest in. These negotiations have been going on for the last ten years and Pakistan has been playing all sorts of tricks and making this a political matter They do not realise what the position of the farmers is nor are they interested in the peasantry of Pakistan; they are interested in some other matters How long are we to go on giving money to Pakistan? I wanted to refer to this matter so that the hon Minister may clarify the point while replying to the debate Then, there are certain projects to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister—Chambal project in Rajasthan All sorts of rumours have been recently afloat about the Chambal project I know that the Deputy Minister Mr Hathi is the Chairman of the Control Board and I know he has been taking very keen interest in the Chambal Board as a whole, but still the rumours do not die so easily

13 hrs.

A French engineer who visited this project recently—the hon Minister said in reply to a question recently—said certain things about it I would like to know what really is wrong with the project, especially the Kotah barrage I would like to know whether the site which was selected for the barrage was a wrong site, I would like to know what are the defects that have appeared today; I would also like to know whether if the barrage had not been at this place but had been located lower down the river, the command area, that is, the

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area which would be irrigated, would have been less or more These are certain things which I would very much like the hon Minister to clarify

It appears the French engineer who visited the project said there have been certain defects, sheet piling was not a success as boulders have been found under the river and it is possible that grouting has to be done All that means the cost going up very high This project is already behind schedule The cost of the project has already gone very high That may or may not matter very much now that we have already taken up this project on hand But these are matters in which the hon Minister should take the House into confidence and tell us what really is wrong with the project as a whole, especially with regard to the Kotah Barrage

I do not know very much about what is happening in Madhya Pradesh Although I have gone and seen things, I am unable to say much, because I have no personal knowledge I am confining myself at the moment to the Kotah project I know, and I am very glad to say, that so far as the digging of the canals is concerned, that is going apace We know that in the case of certain projects, although the dams have been built the canals have not been dug That is not the case here It is a very good thing that the canals also have been taken alongside the building of the dam and as soon as water is available from the dam, land could be irrigated So far as the barrage itself is concerned, I would like the hon Minister to state clearly the position about it

There is another dam about which I would like to mention, that is the Gudeh Dam The Gudeh Dam cost Rs 42 lakhs This dam was completed last year, but with the onset of the first rains it completely broke, there was a large breach It was fortunate that the water that entered the dam was not deep; otherwise thousands of acres would have been inundated I do not know the position now, but I was told that a large part of the Chambal machinery has been drafted to repair this breach Even today I do not know whether the repair of the breach has been completed or not, but this is the position of a dam which cost Rs 42 lakhs It is unfortunate that before water was stored the dam breached I wish the repair of the dam had been completed in time so that the poor cultivators who were looking forward to the water would have got it for the kharif crop On the contrary their lands were inundated and it was fortunate that much damage was not done, because the water in the dam was not deep

Another very serious report has come recently There is a new dam called Meja dam in Bhilwara which was built recently This dam also breached when it received water for the first time I do not know how these dams are built, who are the engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission who see and certify them I am not referring to the smaller dams There are a large number of cases in which smaller dams have broken, there would have been about 20, 30 or 40 instances in my constituency alone I am at the moment referring only to those dams for which money was given by the Centre and to which reference has been made in this book regarding irrigation and flood protection schemes included in the Five Year Plan This is the position with regard to the two dams I have mentioned

The hon lady Member who preceded me referred to the utilisation of the waters of these dams I find that although certain dams have been completed, the waters are not sufficiently utilised Take the case of Jawai which has been completed in Jodhpur Out of 46 000 acres of land expected to be irrigated only 23,000 acres are being irrigated Why is all this happening? What for was all this water

stored, if it was not meant to irrigate the whole acreage? Similarly, take the case of Moral near Jaipur The dam is complete, but out of 25,000 acres which it was supposed to irrigate only 8,000 acres have been irrigated This is the position with regard to some of these dams I am not going into the cases of smaller dams

I would now like to say a few words about the power position in Rajasthan It was thought that by the end of the first Plan Rajasthan would be able to get some hydel energy, but not a single kilo watt of hydel energy has come to Rajasthan in the last five years Here is a report which has been given to us, *Review of the First Five Year Plan* Although in the adjacent State of Punjab, practically the entire system of transmission lines has been completed with regard to hydel power, not a single mile of transmission line has been put in Rajasthan, and not a single kilo watt of hydel energy is made available to us That is the position of Rajasthan

With regard to thermal power it is said in paragraph 56, page 162 of this report, that the installed capacity in Rajasthan increased only from 24 000 KW to 39 000 KW as compared to the target of 39,000 KW of additional capacity That is to say only about one-third of energy has been built up in Rajasthan Even in the case of a State like Orissa thermal power has been given to the extent of 75 per cent Let alone the case of Punjab, not only has their hydel power been increased, but so far as thermal power is concerned they have been given greater amount Everybody says that ours is a backward State and I know it is a backward State That is the very reason why I plead that special attention has got to be given to some of the backward States

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali) You may call it an under-developed State, if you like, it is not a backward State

Shri Kasliwal: It really means the same thing That is why I want the hon Minister to take special interest in this State As my hon friend said it is an under-developed State

I do not wish to go into the case of other dams But recently I read a report regarding the Tilaya Dam I was surprised when I read that Tilaya Dam has filled again for the fifth dam. I would like to know which area the waters of this dam was irrigating for the last four years? With regard to the Konar waters, it is said that they are being utilised only for one purpose and that is to cool the waters of the Bokaro power house Was that the purpose for which the Konar dam was built, just to cool the power house? Was it for that purpose. that crores and crores of rupees were spent? Not a single mile of canal has been constructed I would like to ask the Minister how all this has happened and I hope he will be able to give us a satisfactory reply to all the points which I have raised

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) जनाब स्पीकर साहब, अभी आपने दामोदर वैली स्कीम का किस्सा सुना, चम्बल योजना का जो किस्सा है, उसे सुना है लेकिन मैं थोड़ा सा भाखड़ा डैम के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करना चाहता हू ।

यह बदकिस्मती है कि पजाब के अन्दर, जहा कितने ही दरिया बहत है और जिस का नाम पाच दरियाओ पर ही रखा हुआ है, कई इलाको का काई पानी नही मिलता है । जब पजाब का बटवारा हुआ उस वक्त उनके पानी के बटवारे का भी सवाल पैदा हुआ और उसके लिये तथा चीजो के लिये एक पार्टिशन काउसिल बैठी थी । उस पार्टिशन काउसिल मे पानी के बटवारे के साथ साथ जमीन के बटवारे का भी सवाल पैदा हुआ । मैं यह कहे बगैर नही रह सकता हू कि उस पार्टिशन काउसिल ने जो हमारा मौजूदा पजाब का हिस्सा है उसके साथ पूरा इसाफ नही किया है । आप

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जानते ही है कि पुराना पंजाब गवर्नमेंट जितनी भी तवज्जह दी थी वह पंजाब के उस हिस्से पर ही दी थी, जो हिस्सा कि पंजाब का अब पाकिस्तान में चला गया है। उस इलाके की तरक्की की तरफ बहुत भारी तवज्जह पुरानी पंजाब सरकार ने दी थी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे हिस्से में इरिगेटिड लैंड का १।८ हिस्सा आया और बाकी सारे का सारा इरिगेटिड हिस्सा पाकिस्तान की तरफ चला गया। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हू कि जितनी पैदावार दो जिलों यानी मिन्टगुमरी और लायलपुर में होती थी उतनी सारे के सारे ईस्टर्न पंजाब में भी नहीं होती थी और वहां इन दो जिलों की पैदावार सारे ईस्टर्न पंजाब की पैदावार से भी ज्यादा थी। इसके साथ ही साथ जितना उनको पानी मिला उसका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं था। इतना ही नहीं, जब पानी के बटवारे का सवाल पैदा हुआ उस वक्त भी ईस्टर्न रिवर्ज के अन्दर जो पानी थी, उसका भी कुछ पानी कुछ अर्से के लिए पाकिस्तान को देना तय हुआ। इतनी बात साफ थी कि इन दरियाओं से जो पानी पाकिस्तान को दिया जाना था वह कुछ अर्से के लिए ही दिया जाना था। लेकिन हमारी जो गवर्नमेंट है वह बड़ी साफ्ट हार्टिड गवर्नमेंट है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट जब पाकिस्तान के साथ डील करने का सवाल पैदा होता है उस वक्त जिस तरह से वह उसके साथ पेश आती है, उसका मैं बहुत दफा इस हाउस में जिक्र कर चुका हू। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के ही अलफाज में वह हमेशा ही हार्लिंग बाम की पालिसी से काम करते रहे हैं और उसने हमारे हकूक की कोई परवा नहीं की है। पाकिस्तान से इन मशरिकी दरियाओं का जो पानी दिया जाता था उसकी कीमत वसूल करना तै हुआ था। उस पालिसी की वजह से, पाकिस्तान हमारा आज कर्जदार है और उसने हम को एक करोड़ रुपया अदा करना है। पाकिस्तान की तरफ जो रुपया है, उसकी दो तीन इंस्टालमेंटस पहले वसूल कर ली गई थीं और वे भी बड़ी मुश्किल के साथ ली गई है। जिस तरह से पंजाब के एक एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस रुपये को वसूल किया है, उससे हमारी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया खुश नहीं थी। वह नाखुश इसलिए थी कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने क्यों अपने इयूज ले लिए। मैं खुश हू कि आज हमें वह दिन देखने को मिला है उस वसूली की पालिसी की वजह से कि हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को इस हाउस में एक बयान देना पड़ा है पाकिस्तान को पानी दिये जाने के बारे में।

अगर आप पुरानी हिस्टरी को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि दरअसल पंजाब के साथ पानी के मामले में शुरू से ही बेइंसाफी होती आई है। मैं यह कह सकता हू कि अगर सारे पंजाब के साथ नहीं तो कम से कम हरियाना के साथ, जो कि पंजाब का एक हिस्सा है, शुरू से ही बेइंसाफी होती आई है और बड़ी सख्त बेइंसाफी हुई है।

६०-७० बरस पहले भाखड़ा डैम का कंसैपशन हुआ था। भाखड़ा डैम एक मुकम्मल शुदा डैम आज हमारे सामने होता अगर ईमानदारी से काम लिया गया होता। इसके बाद जिन प्राजैक्ट का शुरू किया गया वे तो पूरी हो गई लेकिन इसका नम्बर नहीं आया। आखिर १९४६ में जाकर गवर्नमेंट ने उस वक्त इसकी तरफ तवज्जह दी जबकि हरियाना वालों ने जिनके फायदे के लिए कि यह बनना था, बहुत एजिटेशन की। पुराने पंजाब में जो मिनिस्टरी थी उसको हमने दम नहीं लेने दिया और इस कद्र सख्त एजिटेशन की कि सर छोटू राम जो कि हिसार की तरफ के थे उनके खिलाफ भी एजिटेशन शुरू कर दी गई और हमने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर कर दिया कि वह किसी न किसी तरह से इसको हाथ में ले। जब १९४६ में इसको हाथ में ले लिया गया तो पुरानी सरकार ने फिर इसे बन्द कर दिया। इसके बाद सन् १९४७ में हमारी अपनी गवर्नमेंट वजूद में आई और

और हम लोग पंडित नेहरू की खिदमत में हाजिर हुए । हमने उनसे कहा कि पार्टिशन हो गया है और कई लाख लोग हमारे इलाके में बसने के लिये आ रहे हैं और अगर भाखड़ा डैम को मुकम्मिल नहीं किया जाता है तो हमारा गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है । चुनांचे पंडित जी ने हमें यकीन दिलाया कि इसकी तरफ जल्दी गौर किया जायगा । मैं समझता हूं कि सितम्बर १९४७ की बात है जब पंडित जी ने कहा कि भाखड़ा डैम को हम प्रायोरिटी देंगे और उम्मीद यह की गई थी कि सन् १९५१ तक भाखड़ा डैम मुकम्मिल हो जायेगा । उस वक्त भाखड़ा डैम को हम सरगर्मी से बनाना चाहते थे कि इस से हमारे इलाके को पानी मिले । होते होते जो कुछ डी० वी० सी० के साथ हुआ, हीराकुड के साथ हुआ, वही हमारे साथ भी हुआ । पानी देने की जो बात थी वह तो पीछे पड़ गई और जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की बात थी वह आगे आ गई । इसकी एक मात्र वजह यह थी कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के अन्दर रुपया दिखाई देता है । आखिर इसकी यह शक्ल हुई कि १९५४-५५ में यह मुकम्मिल हो जायेगा और परमात्मा का शुक्र है कि वह दिन आया कि हमारे इन अजला को भाखड़ा डैम से पानी मिलना नसीब हुआ । हमारे इलाके के लोग, जिन्होंने कि सैकड़ों बरस से नहरी पानी नहीं देखा था, पानी आते देख बहुत खुश हुए और वे कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के बड़े मशकूर थे कि इस इलाके के अन्दर उसने पानी सप्लाई करने का इंतिजाम किया । मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज भी हमारा इलाका कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का यह मानुमैंटल सकसेस समझता है । अब इस चीज को पायें तकमील तक पहुंचाने की जरूरत है । अब कहा जाता है कि १९६० में यह डैम पूरा हो जायेगा । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि परमात्मा करे कि यह जो डेट फिक्स की गई है इसको और आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत न पड़े ।

फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो टारगेट रखा गया था उसका जिक्र पेज १४५ Review of First Five Year Plan पर है । यहां दर्ज है —

The benefits anticipated and achieved from these three projects during the Plan were as follows:—

Bhakra Nangal Plan 1952-56	1361,000 acres
Installed capacity of electricity for the plan 1951-5-56	96,000 Kwt

आपने टारगेट यह रखा था कि १३६१,००० एकड एरिया को इरिगेट करेंगे लेकिन आपने किया कुल १.१८ मिलियन एकड को इरिगेट । जहां तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है आपने कहा था कि ९६,००० किलोवाट बिजली मिलेगी लेकिन मिली है केवल ४८,००० किलोवाट, यानी बिल्कुल निस्फ । इसके मानी यह हुए कि आपने जो टारगेट फिक्स किए थे उनको आप अचीव नहीं कर पाये । आप जो भी कोई बाहर से आता है उसको भाखड़ा नंगल दिखाने के लिए ले जाते हैं और उनको दिखाते हैं कि कितनी प्रोग्रेस यहां पर हुई है लेकिन आपने जो टारगेट फिक्स किए थे, उनको आप अचीव नहीं कर पाये हैं ।

आपने जितनी जमीन को पानी देने का वायदा किया था उतनी को अगर आप दे पाते तो जो फूड के बारे में आज शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है, और जितनी सख्त शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है, वह उतनी सख्त न मिलती । हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने दुरुस्त ही बयान दिया है कि गो हमने इतने लाख एकड़ के वास्ते पानी का इंतिजाम किया है लेकिन फिलवाका जितनी एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिलता है वह तो शायद ३० परसेंट ही है । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं उस जिले से आता हूं कि जो भाखड़ा डैम का सबसे बड़ा बेनिफिशरी है । ३६ लाख एकड़ में से मैं समझता हूं १८ लाख से भी ज्यादा जमीन जिला हिसार में सींचनी है । लेकिन फिलवाका बावजूद आपकी तमाम नेक नीयती के, बावजूद आपकी तमाम

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कोशिशों के, वहां की जो हालत है वह बड़ी ही शोचनीय है । आपने अपनी किताब में पेज १४६ पर लिखा है :—

By the end of 1955-56 the project provided irrigation mainly non-payment to 1·18 million acres of land of which 9,62,000 acres were irrigated in the Punjab.

अब जिला हिसार का हाल सुनिये । जो करप्शन है, उसका मैं बाद में जिक्र करूंगा । जितनी आपके यहां सैंटर में प्योरिटी है, उसी प्रोपोर्शन से आप समझ लीजिये कि एक्चुअल वर्किंग में वहां प्राविंसिस में करप्शन है । वहां पर इतनी करप्शन है कि जिसका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं है । इस करप्शन के मामले में इस डिपार्टमेंट ने पी० डब्ल्यू० डी०, पुलिस इत्यादि सभी महकमों को मात दे दी है । इस कद्र ज्यादा करप्शन हमने अपनी जिन्दगी भर में ही नहीं देखी है जितना आज इस डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर है । कोई मोरी, कोई पानी, किसी शख्स को तब तक नहीं मिल सकता है जब तक कि जिलदार की या किसी बड़े हाकिम की मुट्ठी चिकनी नहीं की जाती है । मैं इस बात का मानता हूं कि करप्शन को दूर करना निहायत निहायत मुश्किल काम है । लेकिन इस करप्शन के होते हुए भी क्या हालत है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां सुपरिंटेंडिंग इंजीनियर सब से बड़ा अफसर एक तरह से होता है । सारी जितनी पावर है उसके हाथ में कन्सैंट्रेटिड है । माइनर की या माघे की किसी भी तरह की कोई तबदीली तब तक नहीं की जा सकती है जब तक कि उसकी मंजूरी नहीं मिल जाती है । उसकी मंजूरी के बगैर एक पत्ता भी नहीं हिल सकता है । नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक जिलेदार, एग्जिक्टिव इंजीनियर इत्यादि तमाम अफसर अपनी सिफारिशें उसके पास भेज देते हैं और उसके महकमे में हैडक्लर्क और स्टेनोग्राफर ये दो ऐसे जबर्दस्त आफिशल्स हैं जो कि एग्जेक्टिव इंजीनियर से ज्यादा पावर रखते हैं और हुक्म लिखना, उसको पहुंचाने में देर लगाना ये सब उनके हाथ में होता है । चूंकि सुपरिंटेंडिंग इंजीनियर मौके पर नहीं जाता है इसलिए वह आन-दी-स्पाट जो हालात हैं, उनको नहीं जान सकता है । कम से कम शुरू पांच साल में जब आपने यह नई नहर दी है तो यह आपका देखना फर्ज है कि माघे ठीक लग हैं कि नहीं । वहां पर हमने देखा है कि माघा जहां लगा है वह जगह नीची है और जिस जमीन को पानी देना है उसकी सतह ऊंची है और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता है । इसी तरह जो मोरिया लगी है वह ठीक नहीं लगी है और भले ही एक परसेंट के पीछे ९० परसेंट का काम खराब हो लेकिन जब तक एक परसेंट रजामन्द न हो माघे को तबदील नहीं कर सकते ।

मैं ने इस सिलसिले में जाती तजुर्बा हासिल किया है और उनकी इस मामले में प्रैक्टिकल डिफकलटीज को देखा है । जिला हिसार के अन्दर और सभी जिलों में मंथली मीटिंग्स होती हैं जिनमें कि एग्जीक्युटिव इंजीनियर डिप्टी कमिश्नर, एस० एल० एज और एम० पीज० शरीक होते हैं और चन्द एक गावों में जा कर देखने से जो हमारे सामने दिक्कतें आईं और जो उनकी प्रेक्टिकल डिफकलटीज हैं उनको मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

पेश्तर इसके कि मैं उनको अर्ज करूं मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि हमारे जिले में एक छोटे से गांव के लोग मेरे पास आये और कहने लगे कि परमात्मा की कृपा से यह भाखरा डैम का पानी तो आ गया लेकिन चूंकि बीच में रास्ते में दो गांव ऐसे पड़ते हैं जिनकी कि सतह ऊंची है और जहां कि सिल्ट जमा हो गया है और उसके फलस्वरूप हमारे वहां पानी की एक बूंद तक नहीं पहुंच पा रही है । हम अपने गांव के अन्दर जितना एरिया है उसको साफ करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन उसका क्या करें और कैसे इस ५ हजार

एकड हमारी जमीन को पानी मिले । वह इलाका खसूसन ऐसा इलाका है जिसके कि अन्दर जानवरो के लिये पीने का पानी नही है, आदमियों के लिये पीने का पानी नही है, हमारे वास्ते कुछ इतजाम किया जाये । मैं ने उनसे पूछा कि क्या तुम लोग मेहनत करने को तैयार हो । उन्होंने कहा कि डेढ दो महीने तक रोजमर्रा हमारे ३०० आदमी काम करने को तैयार है और उसके लिये हम कोई उजरत नही लेंगे । मैं ने इसकी बाबत डिप्टी कमिश्नर को कहा और जब उन दो बीच के गाव वालो को यह काम करने को कहा गया तो उन लोगो ने कहा कि हमे इसकी बहुत ज्यादा परव ह नही है और हम यह काम क्यो करे, यह सिल्ट वगैरह निक लना तो गवर्नमेंट का काम है जो कि हम से लैंड रवेन्यू और वाटर रेट वगैरह लेती है । मैं ने उनको किसी तरह समझा बुझा कर राजी कर लिया और वे भी काम करने को तैयार हो गये । इस के बाद मैं ने जिले के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को कहा और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे जिले के डिप्टी कमिश्नर एक ऐसे शख्स है जो इन चीजो में खसूसन जो डेवलपमेंट की चीजे है, खास इंटरेस्ट लेते है । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि हम बेशक तो है और ज्यादा अख्तयारात हमे हासिल नही है लेकिन जब तुम कहते हो कि यह काम होने से ८, १० हजार बीघे जमीन को फायदा पहुचेगा तो मै इसको परस्यू करूगा । उन्होंने उसी दिन उस डिवीजन के एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर को बुलवाया और उनसे परसो आने को कहा जब कि एक डेपुटेशन उनसे मिलने आयेगा । मुकर्रर दिन एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर आ गये और इत्तिफाक से दूसरे डिवीजन के एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर भी तशरीफ ले आये । यहा तक तो ठीक रहा लेकिन उसके आगे जो हमारी दिक्कते शुरू हुई वह सुनने के काबिल है । जब उनको हम ने कहा कि एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर मौजूद है, डिप्टी कमिश्नर मौजूद हैं आप इस मामले का फैसला कीजिये और आपको इस काम को करने में क्या दिक्कत है । क्या आपके सामने रुपये की दिक्कत है ? अगर रुपये की दिक्कत आपके सामने हो तो मै रुपये का इतजाम करा दूगा लेकिन जैसे भी हो आप इस नहर के काम को कीजिये और मै इस पूरे नहर का काम ५ हजार रुपये में करा लेने की जिम्मेवारी लेता हू । इस पर एग्जीक्यूटिव इर्जीनियर साहब कहने लगे कि हमें सिर्फ कोआपरेटिव लेबर से ही यह काम कराने का अधिकार है, हम कट्रेक्टर्स से यह काम नही करवा सकते । जहा तक कोआपरेटिव लेबर से काम कराने का ताल्लुक है, मै खुद भी इसके हक मे हू कि सहकारिता और कोआपरेटिव्स के ढग पर काम किया जाये लेकिन मै यह बिल्कुल खुले तौर पर कहना चाहता हू, भले ही यह आप समझ लें कि मै यहा पर अपने इलाके के लोगो की शिकायत कर रहा हू, आज हमारे लोगो मे सुस्ती और काहिली आ गई है । हमारे जिले के लोग इस पानी के आने के पहले ही कुछ सुस्त और काहिल थे अब चूकि उनकी हालत कुछ पहले से बेहतर है और खाना मिलने लगा है, इसलिये वे पहले से भी ज्यादा काहिल हो गये है और वे मेहनत करने को तैयार नही है और जहा ऐसी हालत हो आप खुद समझ सकते है कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट वहा पर कैसे सफल हो सकता है और अगर कही आपने हमारे जिले मे यह कोआपरेटिव से काम कराने का सिलसिला जारी किया तो भाखरा डैम के वहा पर आ जाने से जो आप हम से उम्मीदे रखते है, उनको छोड दीजिये । एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर ने हमको बतलाया कि वहा पर हमारा सारा काम रुका पडा है, लोग मेहनत करने को तैयार नही होते, हम चैनल्स नही खोद सकते क्योकि वहां पर उसके लिये हमे लोगो से कोआपरेशन नही मिलता । कहत के जमाने मे हमें उनसे खूब कोआपरेशन मिलता था लेकिन आज नही मिलता है । इसलिये मै बहुत जोर से आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि अगर आप चाहते है कि जिला हिसार के अन्दर आपकी नहर के पानी का पूरा फायदा पहुचे और आप अनाज

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

पैदा करे तो आप यह शर्त उठा दीजिये कि सिवाय कोआपरेटिव के और किसी तरह से यह काम नही कराया जायेगा । आज हमारे यहा काम करने को मजदूर नही मिलते है । कटाई के दिनो मे ४ रुपया, रोटी और पैदावार मे से कुछ हिस्सा एक मजदूर लेता है लेकिन मामूली तौर पर आज पहले की तरह ढाई, तीन रुपये रोज मे मजदूर नही मिलते। अब हमारे वहा केवल सात दिन का काम था और ३०० आदमियो की उसके वास्ते जरूरत थी । १५० आदमी तो उस काम को करने के लिये एक ही गाव के तैयार थे लेकिन बाकी आदमियो का इतजाम नही हो पाया । मै चाहता हू कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा इस बात के क्लियर इन्स्ट्रक्शस दिये जाये कि अगर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार ने उस काम की जिम्मेदारी सम्हाली हुई है तो जितने आदमियो की जरूरत है और जिनका कि वायदा उसने किया हुआ है उतनी लेबर मुहैय्या करे वरना अफसरान का अधिकार हो कि काम ठेकेदारान की मार्फत करा ले नही तो आपका सारा काम इस तरह ठप्प हो जायेगा ।

इसके अलावा मै यह भी चाहता हू कि आपने कोआपरेटिवस की जो यह शर्त रक्खी है इसको ज्यादा नही तो कम से कम दो वर्ष के लिये हटा लीजिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य पजाब गवर्नमेंट ने वह शर्त हटा ली है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव अभी तक नही हटाई है और उस मीटिंग का जिसका कि मै जिक्र कर रहा हू उस वक्त तक तो नही हटाई थी । इस शर्त को पजाब गवर्नमेंट को हटा लेना चाहिये ।

खैर, मै ने एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर से पूछा कि आपको इसके अमल मे लाने मे क्या कठिनाई है और ज्यादा नही तो कम से कम १५, २० हजार एकड जमीन को पानी पहुच सकता है । उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि इस बारे मे कोई फैसला सुपरिनटेंडिंग इजीनियर ही कर सकता है, एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर को इसका हक हासिल नही है । अब यह अजीब बात हुई । एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर मौके पर पहुचता है, मौके पर ही रहता है और सुपरिनटेंडिंग इजीनियर तो काफी अर्से के बाद कही तशरीफ लाते है और जब उनके पास सारा मामला पहुच जाता है तब पीछे वह सोचते है कि क्या करना चाहिये । मै चाहता हू कि ५ वर्ष के लिये अगर नही तो कम से कम ३ वर्ष के लिये आप ऐसा इतजाम कीजिये और एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर्स को यह अख्तियार दीजिये कि वह मोघो को ठीक तौर पर लगा सके । मेरे सामने खुद उन्होने यह तसलीम किया हुआ है कि मौघे गलत लगे है और जिसके कि कारण पानी बहुत जगहो पर नही पहुच रहा है और इस अम्र की मेरे पास शिकायत भी आई और हमने खुद जा कर देखा है कि उनकी शिकायते ठीक है लेकिन मालूम ऐसा होता है कि आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने पेपर मिलो से साज बाज कर रखी है । लोगों की आपके पास हजारो शिकायतें की गयी मौजूद है लेकिन उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता है और उन बेचारे शिकायत करने वालो के कागज और टिकट जाया चले गये है । मेरा सुझाव है कि आप एग्जीक्यूटिव इजीनियर को इस चीज का अधिकार दे कि वे तीन वर्ष के वास्ते जहा मुनासिब समझे मौघो को तबदील कर दे और सुपरिनटेंडिंग इजीनियर को यह अधिकार दे दीजिये कि वह अपीलो को सुन सके और फैसला कर सके ।

एक बात मै और कहना चाहता हू और वह यह है कि मान लीजिये एक मोरी गलत जगह पर और गलत ढग से लगाई जाती है और उसको हटाने या ठीक करने के लिये ८० परसेंट शेयरहोल्डर्स दरख्वास्त देते है तो वह मोरी जरूरत मुताबिक या

तो हटाई जा सके या मरम्मत की जा सके, यह अधिकार होना चाहिये । अभी तक पोजीशन यह बनी हुई है कि अगर ९९ परसेंट भी किसी मोरी को हटाने और उसको दूसरी जगह बनाने के लिये दरख्वास्त दें और एक आदमी अगर यह कहे कि उसको न हटाया जाये तो जब तक यूनेनिमस दे मिशन नही होगा तब तक वह मोरी नही हटाई जा सकती है । मैं समझता हू कि यह चीज दुरुस्त नही है और इससे बडी दिक्कतें पैदा हो रही है और इस तरह काम ठीक नही चलेगा ।

इन तीन चार चीजो को अगर आप कर दें और अगर हमारे मौजूदा डिप्टी कमिश्नर को वहा से तबदील न करे, कम से कम एक वर्ष के वास्ते, उनका नाम मैं लेना नही चाहता, तो आपको अगर ज्यादा नही तो १० लाख मन अनाज सिर्फ हिसार के एक डिवीजन से ज्यादा मिल सकता है लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा नही करेंगे तो मुझे पता नही कि आपके इस भाखरा डैम का फायदा किसे होगा ।

एक चीज जिसकी कि और मेरी बहन श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने तवज्जह दिलाई थी, उसकी और मैं भी हाउस की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हू और वह १८० रुपये पर एकड बैटरमेंट लेवी की बाबत है । जहा कही आप जाइये यही शिकायत लोगो से सुनने को मिलती है कि हम से १८० रुपये फी एकड बैटरमेंट लेवी मांगी जाती है, नही चक्कर एलेक्शन मे था । अब जिला हिसार के अन्दर यह कहा मुमकिन है कि यह चीज दी जा सके, नामुमकिन है। मैं आप को आज ही नोटिस देता हू कि अगर आप ने इसे एन्फोर्स किया तो जिले हिसार का किसान आप को कुछ नही दे सकेगा और सिवा इस के कि वहा पर सख्त बेचैनी हो, और कोई नतीजा नही निकलेगा । मैं यह कोई थ्रेट की तौर पर नही कह रहा हू । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि क्या आप को मालूम है कि जिला हिसार और हरयाना इलाके के वह गरीब आदमी है जिन के पास नहर का पानी पहुचा और वह उस को लेना नही चाहते । मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है कि एक फतेहाबाद डिवीजन मे ही ७८ गावो ने पानी लेने से इकार कर दिया क्योकि उन के पास वाटर रेट देने के लिये पैसा नही था । वह लोग सोचते थे कि अगर वह पानी लेंगे तो उन को बैटरमेंट लेवी देना होगा । उन को नही मालम था कि बैटरमेंट लेवी तो देना ही होगा चाहे वह पानी ले या न ले । कुछ भी हो, उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया । वजह क्या है, वजह सीधी है कि वह बहुत गरीब है, और यह रकम नही दे सकते है । वहा पर नहरी जमीन ११५ रुपये से लेकर १२५ रुपये फी एकड तक मिलती है । इसलिये उन के लिये यह रुपया देना नामुमकिन है । आप की यह डिमाड दुरुस्त नही है क्योकि इस से उन को दिक्कत होगी । हमारे लोग ऐसे नही है जो इस चीज को मानने से इन्कार करते है लेकिन उन पर इतना ही बोझ डाला जाये जितना कि वह सह सके ।

मैं ने इस इलाके की थोडी सी बाते अर्ज की । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि दरअसल बहुत थोडी जमीनो मे काश्त हुई है, बहुत थोडी जगहो मे पानी पहुचा है क्योकि आप का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक नही है । इस के अलावा हमारा एक बडा इलाका है जिस के अन्दर पानी पहुच ही नही सकता और कुछ ऐसा इलाका है जिस के लिये वादा किया हुआ है । शायद दस या बीस वर्ष मे वहा पानी पहुचे । उस इलाके की तरफ से जो कुछ मैं हर साल कहा करता हू इसे आज भी दोहराये बगैर नही रह सकता । गुड़गावा का इलाका और जिला हिसार की भिवानी तहसील ऐसी जगहे है जिन को चिराग तले अन्धेरा कहना चाहिये । एक ऐसा ही इलाका है लोहारू का जिस के अन्दर रास्ता सख्त दुश्वार है । वहा के लोगों की

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आमदनी ६, ७ रुपये माहवार से ज्यादा नहीं है । वहां न पीने का पानी है न काश्त को पानी है और न डंगर के वास्ते पानी है । परमात्मा का कोप है कि उस जगह पानी इतना नीचा है, नाकाफी है और खारा है कि पता नहीं वहां ट्यूबवैल भी सकसेसफुल हो सकते हैं या नहीं । पिलानी में बिड़ला फैमिली ने एक नहर सी चला दी है, मगर इस इलाके में शायद मुमकिन भी न हो कि वहां ट्यूबवैल कायमयाब हो सकें जो खास लोहारू में कामयाबी मिली है । लेट श्री रफी अहमद किदवई ने सन् १९५५ में वादा किया था, और उस की सारी स्कीम भी बना ली थी कि हम १९५५ में ट्यूबवैल लगायेंगे । वह तो बेचारे मर गये, लेकिन उन के वायदे का ईफा नहीं हुआ । मैं हर साल याद दिलाता हूं । आप के महकमे की साल में आम तौर पर मीटिंग हुआ करती है उस में पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर बुलाये जाते हैं मैं आप को इस अरेंजमेंट के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूं और कोई मिनिस्ट्री ऐसा नहीं करती । हमारे गांव के फायदे के वास्ते, भिवानी के वास्ते अब तक कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, कोई अरेंजमेंट नहीं है । पहले चन्द दफा चन्द मौकों पर कहा गया कि भिवानी के लिये दस करोड़ के ट्यूबवैल की स्कीम दी जायेगी । लेकिन आज तक कोई एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह इलाका पसमांदा जरूर है लेकिन उस का भी उतना ही हक है जितना और किसी इलाके का, इस की तरफ खास तवज्जह दी जाये ।

गुड़गांवा के वास्ते कुछ स्कीमें आ रही हैं । ऐसा मैं ने सुना है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने उन को अपने बजट में रक्खा है । जिस दिन वह पूरी हो जायेंगी उस दिन मैं मुबारकबाद दूंगा । पंजाब गवर्नमेंट रोज स्कीमें लाती है, लेकिन वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है क्योंकि वह इलाका लावारिस है ।

अब आखीर में जो अर्ज करना चाहता हूं उस की तरफ खास तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा । गरीबनेवाज, १६ अगस्त को आप यहां पुराने इंडेपेंडेंस की सेंटिनरी मना रहे हैं । आप रोज कहते हैं कि यहां पहली बार आफ इंडेपेंडेंस दे हुई । इस का बड़ा भारी महात्म आप मना रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस में १८५७ में क्या हुआ था । १०० वर्ष के वास्ते हिरयाना को गद्दर करने की सजा के तौर पर पंजाब के सुपुर्द किया गया और उस के डामिनेशन में दिया गया था । मुजरिम की सजा भी बीस वर्ष बाद खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन १०० वर्ष हो गये हरियाना वहां पड़ा हुआ है । आज फीरोजपुर के जो किसान हैं वह अपने खर्च से एक एकड़ में ३५ मन गेहूं पैदा करते हैं । लेकिन भाखरा डैम से पानी देने के बाद भी हमारे यहां सिर्फ १२ से १५ मन फी एकड़ तक गेहूं होता है । पानी हम को काफी नहीं मिलता । आज १०० वर्ष के बाद और इस सेंटिनरी के बाद तो कम से कम ऐसा कर दिया जाये कि जलंधर डिवीजन और हिरयाना डिवीजन में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न हो । कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा १४ की रू से यह वाजिब नहीं है । आज पंत जी हमारे होम मिनिस्टर रोज कहते हैं कि हम बैकवर्ड इलाकों को उठायेंगे । उस को उठाने का मुझे एक ही तरीका मालूम है कि उस को उस के पानी का पूरा हक दिया जाये । वह किसी दूसरे का हक नहीं छीनना चाहता, नाहक नहीं चाहता । वह सिर्फ वही फायदा चाहता है जो कि जलंधर डिवीजन के किसानों को मिलता है । अगर आप वेअर जस्टिस करना चाहते हैं हिरयाना के साथ तो ऐसे कर सकते हैं कि उस के पानी का इन्तजाम कीजिये । वहां के लोग आज एजुकेशन इतनी नहीं चाहते वह और चीजों की इतनी परवाह नहीं करते, लेकिन पानी जरूर चाहते हैं, यह पहली चीज है जो वह चाहते हैं । पानी का इन्तजाम करने के माने हैं, अन्न, अन्न के माने हैं खुराक

और खुराक के माने है जिन्दगी । इसलिये मैं ने अर्ज किया कि इस गये गुजरे इलाके, भिवानी और गुडगावा की तरफ खास तवज्जह दी जाये । आज मैं ने जो कुछ अर्ज किया है, अगर उस पर अमल आप करेंगे तो आप जरूर कामयाब होंगे । यहा आप जितने ही ट्यूबवैल बनायेंगे, यह उतना ही बेनिफिट वहा के लोगो को पहुचायेगा ।

मैं ने कल ही यहा पर एक बात सुनी कि हमारे इलाके मे ग्राम (चने) की कीमते मुकर्रर कर दी जायें और उन से ज्यादा कीमतों पर ग्राम वहा नही बिक सकेगा । अगर सारे देश के हक में यह चीज है, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नही । अगर हमारे इलाके से सारे देश को ग्राम मिलता है अगर हम इतना पैदा कर सकते है कि सारे देश को दे सकें तो हमे बडी खुशी है । लेकिन इस के अन्दर भी मुझे डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बू आती है । हिसार के किसानो को चने की पूरी कीमत मिलनी चाहिये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे भेजने का हक होना चाहिये । इस दफा इतना चना पैदा हुआ जिला हिसार मे जिस का ठिकाना नही है । पाच सात वर्ष हुए जब यहा श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त जिला हिसार को दस करोड रुपये का नुकसान हुआ कट्रोल की वजह से । आज सरकार अगर उस का देश भर मे वितरण करना चाहती है, तो करे । मैं ने अपनी उम्र मे इतनी चने की पैदावार कभी नही देखी है । आज कहा जाता है कि देश मे अन्न की कमी है । लेकिन मैं कहता हू कि अगर सही पता लगाया जाये कि देश मे कितना अन्न है तो सरकार को अपनी ओगेनियन को रिवाइज करना पडेगा । पर जब तक आप सारी बातें ठीक नही करते तब तक कुछ नही हो सकता है । आज आप ने १ १८ मिलियन एकड जमीन के लिये पानी दिया है, अगर आप पूरी जमीन के लिये पानी दे दे और उस का ठीक इस्तेमाल करा दे तब आप देखेंगे कि बडा भारी फर्क हो जायेगा ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr Speaker, this country has been a victim to the dangerous theory of planning, which holds that once we set up our machinery of production, all other problems will be solved automatically That has exactly happened in the case of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. The Minister himself admits that irrigation facilities have been provided which are much more than what they were at any time in this country before But the fact remains that water is not being utilised and the peasants are not willing to take advantage of this facility He has gone so far as to say in a speech in Bombay that he got a letter from Orissa, the province from which I come, that the peasants have threatened him saying, "You withdraw this irrigation facility; otherwise you face legal action". I do not know how far it is true, but why is it that the peasant, who suffers so much on account of irrigation facilities, has asked the Government to withdraw them, when the facilities are near at hand? This is a thing which we should take seriously into consideration

The previous speaker has referred today to the betterment levy and irrigation rates We must apply our minds and find out a way by which the peasants will be able to pay and take advantage of the irrigation facilities I can quote figures which will really make you think that these facilities are not meant to help the peasants in increasing production, but it is just a bookish scheme which they want to put up In Orissa recently a resolution has been passed which lays down that the irrigation rates would be increased to the tune of Rs 33 per acre; at present the peasants are paying only Rs 3. Even these Rs. 3 they are not able to pay, for which court proceedings are taken against them sometimes What other

facilities have they got for paying more? Only there will be perennial supply of water on account of the Hirakud dam. So, it is proposed to increase the rate to Rs. 33. At the same time, there will be a betterment levy of Rs. 125 per acre.

I want to ask, is it possible for any peasant to pay this much when he has not got other means of livelihood, except the production in the lands, for which he does not get stable prices and marketing facilities? All these difficulties are there. I know it is not possible for the Central Government to fix a uniform rate all over the country. But what I want to point out is that the Government should at least fix up a procedure taking into account the local conditions. Then alone we can fix up a policy which will be acceptable and the peasants will be enthusiastic enough to utilise the water.

Again, you will find in the papers it has been published that in Punjab there is already a proposal being discussed by the Punjab Government itself to reduce the canal rate to half, because they say the farmers are reluctant to take supplies from the tube-wells. I know the system of levy in the Punjab is a bit scientific and rational. But still people in that State also find it difficult to pay, and therefore there is a proposal to reduce it to half. It is also said in a report that by reducing this there will be no loss to the Government, because the Government practically today is getting nothing out of these rates.

My main point in stressing this is that while determining the water rate we have ignored even what the Taxation Enquiry Commission has said. It has supported this betterment levy and water rate increase and has said:

> "In determining the water rate payable for those who took water, the quantity of water supplied, the value of crop grown, the extent of benefit realised by the cultivator and ability of the cultivator to pay were other considerations in addition to covering the debt charges and overhead expenses."

So the entire thing lies here. Have we taken into consideration the payable capacity of the peasants when we fix up these water rates and betterment levy? We have raised this question in Orissa. There is a great agitation there. The entire Opposition did not support the measure and did not go into the Select Committee at the time the measure was passed. There is great opposition among the people also.

What I want to say is that in this matter we have to remember one thing What is their explanation? The State Government say, "We have no money; we are getting loans from the Centre; unless we impose these things the Centre is not going to pay us for other schemes". It is known that most of the States have deficit budgets, and the loans from the Centre are nothing but grants. We should treat them as grants if we want that there should be increase in food production At the same time the Centre should give them enough time to utilise the water. When the people get the benefit, then only they will be able to pay some amount or they may be prepared to pay more than what they are paying today. For instance, in ordinary business matters when they find that the things are not being sold in the market, generally what is done is that the things are given at a cheaper price, so that the people get habituated to it and ultimately they take it. Likewise, I think while fixing irrigation rates or deciding on betterment levy some such thing should be considered, so that ultimately the people may be ready to get these facilities.

Again I want to say that if the theory is propounded that the beneficiaries must pay, certainly they will

pay There is no doubt about it But I want to give you this warning Even in the case of amenities and services which you think you are giving to the people, if these are imposed there is going to be great resistance In Russia collectivisation was a very good thing Nobody was against collectivisation But because it was imposed on the people, ultimately they had to undergo great difficulties from which they have not yet been free Therefore I would say, do not impose these Although these are amenities, do not impose these on the people, but try to see if the people themselves will be willing enough within their means to take advantage of these

And then I want to make another point in this regard Take the textile industry In the textile industry you are charging the big textile mills and getting a surchage from them to help the small and cottage industries Why not apply this principle to the peasants who have been deprived of the facilities so long? By increasing agricultural production the peasants are not the only people who are benefited Industrialists are benefited In the matter of the betterment levy why not impose a cess on the cotton and jute industries and ask them to pay a portion of your expenses on these new projects? That will go a great way in relieving the burden on the peasants

So I would say that when we fix any of these taxes in regard to peasants their condition should be taken into account You may have more such projects But it is not going to be a success People are not going to take advantage of it, or I think they will oppose these if some such plan is not there which gives them more relief Therefore I would say that the irrigation schemes have almost failed What about the minor irrigation schemes? It has been said somewhere in the report that has been given to us about the First Five Year Plan that in the minor irrigation schemes it has been provided that the people will pay a portion of the cost and at many places the people are not paying So the scheme is not working Why is it so? The schemes are such at places where the people's opinion has not been taken into account They do not know what is going on There has been no proper assessment as to how it would benefit, and whom All these things have not been taken into account As a result, people do not come forward to co-operate on matters in which they are intensely interested, and your scheme is going to fail

Therefore, do not impose conditions which in the present context of things are not acceptable to the people And Government should apply its mind very seriously before launching upon any other scheme and go into the whole matter regarding the increase of irrigation rates and the imposition of betterment levy, so that a proper scientific approach is made to this question all over the country and we get as soon as possible the required amount of food production which we very urgently require

With these few words I have only to ask the Irrigation Minister to tell me why is it that in this Second Five Year Plan the other two dams of the multi-purpose Hirakud dam have not been taken up, why there is no provision to take up immediately the Naraj and Tikkarpara dams without which the Hirakud dam could not serve the purpose of controlling the floods in Orissa, and what attempt has been made to further the schemes to construct dams on the Mahanadi, Brahmani and Vaitarni which are very urgent

Shri Ranga (Tenali) I wish to associate myself with the suggestion made by my hon friend Shri Dwivedy in regard to the betterment levy and I would like it to be specially studied in a scientific manner on an all-India basis, so that this levy would come to be fixed in some relation to the

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paying capacity of the peasants affected

Secondly, taking up, to start with, some of these general points affecting the whole of India before I come to the special needs of the Andhra area, I would like Government to give serious attention to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and also the Estimates Committee in regard to the manner in which money is being spent on experts, too many of them coming from abroad and purchases that are being made abroad more or less being linked up with the loans that we are raising in other countries, and also the widespread practice of *mamuls* that obtains with the Central Public Works Department generally and more especially with the construction work connected with many of these irrigation projects When this Damodar Valley project was contemplated as much attention was sought to be given to the development of irrigation in Bihar, as to flood control and to the development of electricity for the benefit of Bengal But, in course of time, unfortunately, flood control was given some attention development of electricity was given the highest possible priority, but the development of irrigation came to be very much neglected I would like that to be taken at the earliest and the highest possible priority given to the development of irrigation under the Damodar Valley project

Coming to Andhra we have been pressing very hard both from the public platform and also through the Andhra Pradesh Government for the early development of Sileleru project as a complement of the Machkund project so that we may have enough power to be passed on to Rayalaseema, also At present we are not in a position to give as much power as is needed even to the Sircar districts not to speak of diverting a portion of it as it should be, to Rayalaseema, which is much more dependent upon electric power for irrigation even with the meagre underground facilities there, the lowest in Andhra especially and lower than anywhere else We also want special steps to be taken to develop the generation of electricity especially for the benefit of Rayalaseema

There was a time when you, Sir, were also good enough to join us in a deputation to the Minister in charge of Power some years ago when we pressed on the Government the need for special development of power for Rayalaseema because that area is specially famine affected and suffering for generations, and the people there have been reduced to starvation. In the recent past, some effective work has been done in their interest through the development of the Tungabhadra project Unfortunately, the peasants have been so much poverty stricken that they have not been able to take advantage of the irrigation facilities that have come to be made available to them The local Government has been saying that unless the Union Government comes to their rescue by placing sufficient funds at their disposal to enable them to advance credit to the peasants, it would not be possible for the Government to extend irrigation, nor would it be possible for the peasants to take advantage of the irrigation facilities. Therefore I would like the Government to pay special attention to the particular needs of these people and also to realise that it is not enough to create irrigation facilities, but the Government have to help the peasants with adequate financial assistance by way of credit by supply of cheap manure and improved implements so that the irrigation facilities could be made use of and the local famine conditions can be reduced

The case of Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddappah deserve special attention at the hands of the Ministry These are the three districts on the uplands, almost on a plateau It is very difficult to develop irrigation facilities, through the usual irrigation channels It is necessary to supply to them adequate

quantity of electric power to enable them to obtain water from the underground At present, particularly, Chittoor has been depending, to a very large extent, on the power supplied from Mettur and other generating stations in Mysore and Tamilnad During the last three or four years, it has become more and more difficult for us to depend upon these sources of power We have not been able to develop any local sources of power at all nor is the equipment for distribution obtained and installed Therefore, I want the Government to take necessary steps by way of early development of the Sileru project to supplement the power supply from Machkund and also by developing the Nellore and other power stations and building up the "distribution of power" equipment and supply power at the cheapest possible rates The present rates are too high Adequate cheap power should be supplied to the peasants in Chittoor, Cuddappah and Anantpur districts, in order to enable them to tap underground water

Then there is very great need for expanding the benefits of the Nagarjuna Sagar project to the upland areas of Udayagiri taluk and Kambam and Markapur taluks in Kurnool district Udayagiri is the worst famine affected area It has not had the benefit of any effective irrigation and the local rainfall is extremely low Therefore it is necessary that the right side canal of the Nagarjuna Sagar project should be taken at as high a level as possible even if it be at an additional cost of Rs 3 or 4 crores, so that water can be made available to these three badly affected Kambam and Markapur taluks in Kurnool district and Udayagiri taluks and Kanigiri taluk in the Nellore district These are in need of irrigation facilities as well as electricity It was suggested some time ago by eminent engineers that water could be supplied to them by lift irrigation That would be much more costly In the long run and in the short run, on the whole, it would be economical both from the point of view of the nation and the Ministry on the one hand and from the point of view of these peaseants on the other, that the right side canal should be taken in such a way that it would reach the highest possible level so that water could be supplied from that canal to these three taluks

I am very glad and I am thankful both to the Andhra Government and the Government of India for the rapidity with which this Road regulator barrage is being built and made ready As a result of this construction, we are hoping that additional water would come to be availabe for at least 1 lakh acres Local engineers themselves have agreed on this There is a proposal to extend the right side canal on the Krishna barrage to other areas also in Guntur and Bapatla taluks so that another 60,000 or 70 000 acres can be brought under irrigation. at a cheap rate The return to the Government would also be remunerative I have submitted a detailed statement in regard to this matter and I think friends interested in this question have also met both the Ministers concerned I sincerely hope that the Government and the Engineers will give their best possible consideration to this particular proposal

Unfortunately, I cannot compliment this Government or the State Government in regard to the policy that they have pursued regarding the Budameru project If Ravalaseema suffers from scarcity of water, Delta areas of the Northern Sircars suffer from too much of water because they bad already some irrigation facilities Now, the drainage water flows on their lands and spoils their crops Unless adequate steps are taken to provide drainage facilities, the benefits that you are conferring upon them would be lost Actually if you were to take into consideration the average of the losses sustained by the Krishna District people because of the inadequate control of flood waters it would come to at least one crore of rupees every year and that was the reason why the Government of India had sanctioned the multi-purpose project on the Budameru Unfortunately for us, different counsels had come to prevail as between the Government of India and the State Government, and the

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State Government preferred to implement only a portion of it although the Government of India sanctioned more than one crore money for the whole of this multi-purpose project. I would like the Government of India as well as the State Government to reconsider this matter at least at this stage now that the diversion canal is nearing completion, and I sincerely hope that this controversy, raised almost unnecessarily I am inclined to think, would be concluded in a peaceful manner between the two Governments and also between the Governments and the people concerned.

14 hrs.

Then, there is a great demand from the landless people, especially the Harijans in this area for more and more land for settlement. I am sure it would be possible to gain at least 50,000 acres of wet land worth easily Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 per acre from out of the Kolleru lake if only it is properly drained off and the necessary drainage construction works are taken up. I was told sometime ago that both the local Government as well as the Union Government were keen on getting this thing done, and I hope that their investigations would soon be completed and they would agree to take up this matter at least before the Second Plan comes to an end.

Then I come to another area which has been very badly neglected, and that is Nellore District. My hon. friend the Deputy Minister was good enough to go and visit the area which is proposed to be irrigated under what is known as the Somasila project. It also can be a multi-purpose project, and if it were to be developed, and only at a cost of Rs. 8 crores, a number of taluks and a large area can be protected, an area which cannot otherwise be benefited at all either by electricity harnessed to underground water supply or by usual irrigation facilities, that is Venkatagiri, Rapur and Gudur. I hope these names are already familiar to my hon. friend Shri Hathi who has visited this area only recently.

Then there is this Vamasadhara project. For too long it was neglected. At long last through the use of the good offices of the Central Government and those of the Government of Orissa, an agreement has been reached and now there is some settlement in regard to the site on which this project is to be developed. There is a suggestion made by Shri V. V. Giri, who is now Governor of U.P., and also by so many of our own Members of this House as well the local leaders that instead of this project being taken up by the Government themselves, they might as well constitute a separate multipurpose authority in order to induce the local people, or give them an incentive, to make their biggest possible voluntary contribution for the development of this project. The people are extremely keen on developing it. They are very badly in ned of a project like this and for quite a long time it has been neglected. I hope that before this year is out Government would be able to take some definite steps to begin effective work on the development of this project.

There is another project which is going to be as romantic as the Nagarjunasagar project itself, that is the Inchampalli project on the Godavari river itself, just where some of the tributaries from Madhya Pradesh come to join the mother Godavari. We were told by one of their greatest experts on these projects in the CWINC, through his article in their own *Bhagirathi*, that this project would be about the least costly one comparatively, and at the same time it would afford irrigation facilities for several millions of acres of land, especially in the Hyderabad area, what is now known as the Telengana area. I would like this also to be investigated. I do not know whether it will be possible for the Government to undertake this during the course of the Second Plan, but at least I would like it to be given the highest possible priority in the Third Plan so that we would be able to see that something is done for these people who

have also been victims of periodic famines

I have laid so much stress on the development of these irrigation and flood protection schemes in Andhra at this length because irrigation and flood protection can be stated to be the only industry or social security projects that can be afforded to most of this State In regard to industrial and commercial projects, Andhra is poor as every one knows, but in regard to this she has got great potentialities I would like these potentialities to be developed so that some social security can be afforded to millions and millions of people And actually it is a fact, and it applies to all over India, that whereas you can provide additional employment and social security only to the tune of several thousands of people through your highly costly industrial projects, you can through the irrigation projects, provide similar facilities not for thousands but for lakhs of people Therefore there is all the more reason why Government should give its best possible attention to the development of all these irrigation and drainage needs of Andhra

Lastly I wish only to say one word about this Godavari Not so long ago we had a terrible flood in the Godavari and crores of rupees worth of losses were sustained by the people Several hunderds of people were also killed, and several thousands of cattle were washed away The Government of India as well as the Madras Government which was then headed by Rajaji came to the rescue of our people, and we were all very grateful to our own national Government But, at the same time, there was a proposal to raise the flood banks by another two or three feet at a cost of Rs 1½ crores It is true that such high floods come only once in 10 15 or 20 years maybe, but nevertheless when they do actually come, the damage they cause to the people is so immense that it is more economical for the Government to incur this occasional but non-recurring expenditure of Rs 1½ or Rs 2 crores in raising the flood bank level But unfortunately the local Government came to the decision at that time that it could not spare the money, although all the estimates had been prepared and the tenders had also been called The Chief Engineer warned that the Government of Andhra was taking that decision at its own risk and as an engineer his conscience would not permit him to say yes to their proposal to drop it Therefore, I would like the Government of India which has got an over-all responsibility for protecting this country and the countryside from the ravages of floods to take up this matter as a Central responsibility and see that the Andhra Government is enabled to raise the flood bank level

Before I conclude I would like the Government of India to reconsider or rather to unearth their own proposal to constitute a flood protection commission for the Godavari valley Indeed this idea of constituting such an authority arose as an outcome or upshot of the Godavari floods It was only thereafter they had to think of it for Assam also Unfortunately, Assam and Bihar and their needs gained priority in the mind of the Government and somehow, or other Government seems to have neglected or forgotton the needs of the Godavari valley I would like them to take up that matter once again

In conclusion I may say that I am not usually given to praising any Ministry or praising the Government, although I am on their side But I can certainly agree to be able to pay this compliment to this Ministry, in spite of our hard feelings in regard to the activities or the behaviour of a large section—I should not say, the whole of it—of the personnel of the Central Public Works Department I am glad to say that it is this Ministry which has come to give us the greatest degree of satisfaction during the last few years, especially during the last five years It is this Ministry again which has it in its power to give protection and to provide social security of a kind to

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the largest number of people in this country, and it is this Ministry which has made the largest contribution, I believe, to the raising of the standard of living of our rural people in the country.

So, I wish to congratulate them. I also wish to welcome the new Cabinet Minister who has been my personal friend, and who, I am sure, has been a personal friend of a large number of people in this House for several decades, and I am glad indeed that such a dynamic power has come to help the other dynamic Minister Shri Hathi.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now call Shri Pattabhi Raman. I propose to call Members in the following order. After Shri Pattabhi Raman, I shall call Shri D. R. Chavan from Bombay, Shri Shankaraiya from Mysore, Shri Barman from Bengal, Shri Hynniewta —he belongs to the Independent Group, and Shri Barrow has sent word to me since he is not present in the House now, hon. Members may please tell him—, then Pandit D. N. Tiwary from Bihar, Shri C. K. Nair from Delhi, and Seth Achal Singh from Uttar Pradesh, then Shri Supakar of the Ganatantra Parishad, from Orissa. Thereafter, the Deputy Minister, Shri Hathi, will be called at about 16.30 hours. Then, the debate will go on.

I would like to mention one other matter. Hon. Members who send me chits will kindly indicate three things against their names,—let the names be written legibly as also the division numbers—namely the State to which they belong, the party to which they belong, whether they have already taken part in any other debate or debates, on the General Budget, etc. That will ease the situation, and I need not call the same hon. Members again. If time permits, I shall call them. Otherwise, I shall call some other hon. Members, and those hon. Members will accept it.

Shri Supakar (Kambalpur): On a point of information. You have said that the Deputy Minister will be called upon to speak. Will that be the final reply?

Mr. Speaker: No. He is the Deputy Minister. The Minister might reply. The debate will go on for nine hours.

14.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): We are very happy to note that there is an increased amount provided in the Second Plan for Rs. 913 crores under the head 'Irrigation and Power'. I am one of those who believe that any amount spent well and properly in this department is not only a very good investment but also a long term investment which will improve our country in every direction.

All important rivers, I would submit to start with, should become the constant and vigilant concern of the Union Government. Constant action should be taken under the River Boards Act, 1956. I say this because eminent persons have appealed for the need to link up the great rivers from the Ganga to the Cauvery and the Tamraparani in the south by means of link canals. The Volga Canal in Russia is a great engineering feat, and for a little over a thousand miles, we have the canal there coming up right across the continent and serving the great country immensely in every way. It is very necessary that we must have a similar canal system in the whole of India.

The inland waterways will not only be useful for irrigation purposes but also for navigation purposes. The great strain on the railways for the carriage of freight will be relieved, and the cheaper method of travel and of carriage of freight will secure employment for a number of agriculturists who are otherwise unemployed during good portions of the year.

I am sorry to note that on page 3 of the summary prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power,

though there is a reference to the canal system, it stops with the Godavari. You will note that we have a particular tract of the country, namely Chittoor, North Arcot, and even areas right up to Madras, and portions of Nellore District where water is not available even for drinking purposes It is very necessary that the canal system envisaged under the Plan comes right down not only to Madras city but goes on to the Cauvery and to the Tamraparani I would appeal to the Ministry and to the Central Water Power Commission to take note of these aspects and not stop with the Godavari, because millions of cusecs of water are going to waste, as my learned friend Shri Ranga has pointed out just a few minutes ago, into the Bay of Bengal, those waters can well be utilised for the Circar areas, for Chittoor, for North Arcot, Chingleput for Tiruttani, right down to Madras I sincerely hope they will make a note of it

It is also important to note that the waters of many of the rivers in Kerala are also going to waste into the Arabian Sea For example, the Kallar river will make all the difference to areas in Periyakulam, Madurai, and Ramnad which are dry places, just as the Periyar river is helping Madurai up to a point, likewise the Manimuthai I would appeal with all the strength at my command that the Water Wing of the Central Power Commission should take note of this also and prevent the rivers going to waste, and to utilise those waters for the benefit of the arid areas and also for inland navigation purposes

There is the Krishna-Pennar scheme which will benefit not only the Northern portions of South India but also Nellore District That scheme has been on the *tapis* for quite a long time, and I sincerely hope action will be taken on that also

Coming now to the north—I do not want to be parochial, speaking only of the south—we are very sorry—and I have had occasion to go to Washington at one time—that the Indo-Pakistan canal water dispute should remain unsettled I must place on record that the attitude of Pakistan is not only unjust but is also unhelpful It is obvious that our neighbour wants Kashmir more for the purpose of choking the natural water resources of northern India, of Punjab, Kashmir and other places I have no doubt that the enlightened world will see through the Kashmir case, and will appreciate to what extent India is going to the help of Pakistan under the World Bank's scheme for canal waters

The two Wings of the Central Water Power Commission, namely the Flood Wing and the Power Wing should put in dynamic work, and work at an all-India level They must all the time have the entire Indian plan before them I have no doubt that they will do it I have already referred to the flood waters, and I hope they will also keep in mind the inland navigation and the linking up of the great rivers including the Brahmaputra I find on going through the report that the Brahmaputra is another river which is pouring millions of cusecs of water into the sea, the Bay of Bengal, a good bit of it could be brought towards Bihar, linking up the river Ganga and also come down south

In this connection, it may also be useful for these Wings to realise that they have to fight the desert. So far as the Sahara desert is concerned I was astounded to read the other day that French engineers have gone several thousands of feet down to get water in order to reclaim the land from the desert Here, we have got water round about Rajasthan, and we have got the Rajasthan desert creeping in at a great speed, not at the Sahara's speed, but at a speed which is great enough to cause some fright in us That desert is approaching even Delhi, and so, we shall have to avoid the desert I have no doubt that by utilising the waters of the great rivers of India, the river boards will fight the deserts, the

[Shri Pattabhi Raman]

Rajasthan desert and the other deserts in India, creeping into other areas

I find that we have a large number of very good and efficient engineers They have put in a good amount of work and we are very proud of the work done by them They have excelled in so many hydel projects and so many canal projects and we are proud of their work But I feel that they are not put to as much work as they can be We must improve our record We must see to it that waste and mishandling of funds, in whatever direction they may be, should be prevented at any cost It is a crying shame that there is so much criticism about mishandling of funds whenever a big project comes into discussion This must be prevented at all costs, and any action taken to put down mishandling of funds will be laudable action

I also feel that there should be co-ordination between the Department of Atomic Energy—I know it is a different department—and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, because there is no use in having a big atomic unit for producing electricity where a hydel project is anywhere near For example in Neiveli where we are likely to have a big generating station —it won't be a hydel station—even that is a place where the Department of Atomic Energy could engage itself There must be real co-ordination between the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power They must see to it that if any atomic unit for generating electricity is put up, it must be at a place where there is no hydel power flowing

Finally, I submit we must have a really good grid system which will link up the electricity produced by the various hydel projects

Shri D R Chavan (Karad) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to make my observations on irrigation and power

Irrigation is a very important subject in our agricultural economy. During the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Food and Agriculture Ministry, all hon Members of this House were vocal on one point, that is, our agricultural production must increase Many other points were raised, like improved seeds, fertilisers etc, but for increasing agricultural production in the country, it is stressed that it is necessary to give much more emphasis on irrigation So irrigation is important from the point of view of agricultural production in the country

India is an agricultural country Agriculture is one of our basic industries and from that point of view, irrigation assumes the greatest importance for increasing agricultural production The shortage in agricultural production is a chronic problem It is not a problem of today or of about five years ago, but it is a problem which has been causing alarm in this country since 1940 The increase in population and the shortage or fall in agricultural production have been giving considerable alarm to this country

From this point of view, it may not be out of place if I refer to what Sir William Stampe, Irrigation Adviser to the then Government of India, said as far back as 1944

> 'In planning a fight against famine, we must "appreciate" the situation in the military sense It is admittedly essential to increase the total food production of India, both extensively and intensively, in order to satisfy the needs of its fast growing population if India is to survive perhaps the greatest threat that has ever faced mankind Although this address is intended to outline the principles rather than the details of irrigation planning, a few basic data must

be quoted to underline the magnitude of the problem before us The population graph shows that in India, our people are increasing by 5 millions a year The food-crop-yield graph, moreover shows a serious lag between the demand for and the production of, foodgrains Briefly, therefore, the position is this, that by means of new irrigation and improved methods of agriculture including higher class seeds, we have to grow additional foodgrains to serve two purposes, to nourish the 5 millions who are born every year, and to raise the standard of nutrition of two-thirds of India's people'

That was the target that was laid down by Sir William Stampe long before that is in 1944 Since then, India became independent (in 1947) and our Prime Minister said in the year 1950 that agricultural production in this country must be increased Every effort is made in that direction by giving fertilisers and by giving improved seeds, but unless irrigation facilities are extended and given to the cultivators, agricultural production in this country will not improve

From this point of view, if a clear perspective of the First and Second Five Year Plans is taken, it is attempted by the Government of India to give more irrigation facilities to the people of the country It is said by many hon Members that though irrigation facilities have been given to the people of this country, they are not prepared to take them I read a report that was recently published in the papers, which stated that irrigation had become 'irritation' It is said, that irrigation has become irritation One of the causes that have been given for this is that the cultivators are not taking the water and irrigating their lands, the other is that the cultivators have no money to pay water rates. It has also been stated that cultivators are not prepared to take water. The question is why When the Government of India are making provision to give more irrigation facilities to the people of this country—I mean the cultivators—why are they not taking it? This is a fundamental problem that has got to be solved

In my opinion, there is something wrong with our planning That has got to be detected In my opinion, it is that irrigation facilities have been given in places where they are not needed and these facilities are not given to those places where they are needed and where people are prepared to take water

An instance to illustrate this, I can point out that in my part of the country, the Marathi-speaking areas of the bigger bi-lingual State of Bombay, Bombay-Deccan In that part of the country, some of the irrigation projects have been completed by the Government of Bombay So many applications put in for water by cultivators are pending Water has been given, blocks have been distributed and there are so many applications pending that many people are craving for water Why? Because this part of the country is a chronic-famine-stricken area and the people need more irrigation facilities It is the bounden duty of the Government of India as also of the Government of Bombay to give more irrigation facilities, especially to this part of the country which needs them more From that point of view, I would like to submit, that this part has been badly neglected

Some experts, engineers and others have surveyed this area for extending irrigation facilities I would like to read from the report of the surveys that have been made by the Irrigation Commission that was appointed by the Government of India in 1901-03 and the subsequent surveys that were made by Beale and Hill and the opinion given by the Superintending Engi-

[Shri D R Chavan]

neer of the Bombay State, Mr Chajekar, who investigated our Koyna Project and submitted a report to the Government of India There it has been said about this area, Bombay Deccan, of which I am speaking.

> "This area falls in what is called the rainfall-shadow area of Bombay Deccan, that is, an area which gets less than 20 inches of rainfall which is more often very irratic It is thus an area of chronic famines and, therefore, an area on which irrigation will confer maximum benefits"

I am placing before this House the substance of the conclusion that had been reached by the Irrigation Commission that was appointed by the Government of India in 1901-03, and also in the reports of the subsequent surveys made by Hill and Beale and also the conclusion reached by the Superintending Engineer of the Government of Bombay, Mr Chafekar This is an area which needs more irrigation facilities

If you look to the present Second Five Year Plan, you will find how money has been distributed to this rainfall-shadow area or the area of the chronic famine The money that is allotted is Rs 32 9 crores for this area while for Gujarat the money allotted is 59 59 crores Taking the population figures, the money that is expected to be spent on the Marathi-speaking area of the Bombay State—I am referring to the bigger bilingual State—is Rs 32 crores while the population is 68 per cent; and the money that is expected to be spent in Gujarat is about Rs 60 crores while the population is 32 per cent Look at this disproportionate distribution between the Marathi-speaking and Gujarati areas of the Bombay State

If you look at the irrigation facilities that have been given to the Marathi speaking areas you will find that the best utilisation has been made of the water by the cultivators of the Marathi-speaking areas, the sugarcane grown there has the highest percentage of recovery and the yield there can be compared to any other yield in this country I say that this disproportionate distribution is an injustice. Therefore, I make an appeal to the hon Minister in charge to look into this matter and do something for the State from which he comes

When the present Irrigation Minister became the Irrigation Minister of the Government of India, doubts were expressed—misgivings were expressed—in my part and it was said by many a persons there that the Marathi speaking areas would be neglected because he, by his utterances in Bombay has shown some little bias against that part of the country As for me I am not prepared to subscribe to that view I know that he is a man of undoubted ability I do not think that he would be so petty-minded as to neglect our areas I, therefore, appeal to him that the people want him to look into this problem and give them more irrigation facilities so that the poverty-stricken cultivators of the country may prosper

I am referring to one problem which has not so far been referred to by any of the hon. Members As I submitted, we have to look to the local needs and the irrigation facilities have to be given to those places where they are needed most If we look at the reports that have been submitted, we can come to one conclusion that some of the States are suffering from excessive irrigation For example, Punjab It may be on account of the wonderful canal system that is prevalent there or on account of the situation of certain rivers But one fact remains to be seen and that has created a problem which must be dealt with on an All India level. The problem is the problem of water-logging

It was stated by Sir William Stampe, the Irrigation Adviser to the Government of India in the year 1944, that one of the greatest engineering problems facing all India today is the question of water-logging, and its associated evil or soil alkalinity He says.

> "Soil alkalinity is a phenomenon caused by various factors far two complex in their interaction to be analysed in a brief address on irrigation Suffice it to say that due mainly to (a) the diversion of 24000 cusecs (the aggregate flow of the canals in the Ravi Jhelum tract above) from the river beds to the uplands and (b) certain subtle and adverse characteristics of the local subsoil (which I shall refer to later) the ground water cable in this zone has risen steadily for the last 20 years and over a tract of many thousand square miles is now dangerously near (only 7/or so below) the surface I am reliably informed that as a result some 50,000 acres are going directly out of cultivation and worse than that,—Due to alkalinity—the yield declined seriously over a much larger area Owing, however, to the increasing irrigated area commanded by new canals, the dangerous extent of the deterioration was not fully realised for some time No wonder therefore that the Punjab authorities who have built up this vast canal system with such enterprise are now gravely alarmed. To those of us who travelled the Punjab, especially by air, the surface evil appears to be more stronger than it appears to the local residents"

This is what Sir William Stampe said in the year 1944

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Now it is worse than that.

Shri D. R. Chavan: My hon. friend says that the things are worse now. So, my submission to the House and to the hon Minister is that so far Punjab is concerned, which is the granary of India and supplies food to the rest of the country, the water logging problem has become very acute Instead of allowing this problem to be dealt with by the State Government, it should be tackled by the Government of India For that purpose, I submit that a committee should be appointed to investigate and explore the possibilities for combating this evil which is gradually but imperceptibly eating into the vitals of our agricultural economy Therefore, this problem should be tackled as early possible This is what happened in the First Plan and the Second Plan You make provisions after provisions for increasing the irrigation facilities while this evil is gradually growing This problem is not only in Punjab; it is also in my part of the country where there are irrigation facilities Of course they are in a smaller scale there

It is, therefore, I say that the present Irrigation Minister should look into our local problems and try to give irrigation facilities to the people of my part of the country The Koyna Hydro-Electric Project is being constructed It will generate sufficient power I would ask the Irrigation Minister to explore the possibility of giving power to the rural area where the people can pump water from the open wells and from the deep-set rivers in the Deccan So that if power is given at a cheaper rate, it can be utilised to bring in more land under cultivation and increase the yield.

Therefore, I make a fervent appeal to the Minister to explore this possibility In the first stage the Koyna project is likely to generate about 60,000 kws It is said that this is to be taken to Bombay According to the recent estimates appearing in the Press, the present Bombay demand for power is about 74,000 kws. If this is taken to Bombay, the cultivators in the Bombay Deccan would suffer. There is a lingering fear in my mind. The hon Minister comes from Bombay, though he is from Maharashtra,

[Shri D R Chavan]

is acclimatised to Bombay and is much more interested in its cosmopolitan character Therefore, I am afraid that the power generated may be taken to Bombay for the purpose of supplying electricity to the industrialists and the richer classes there and the poverty-stricken people of Maharashtra and the cultivators who are craving for irrigation facilities will remain so inspite of the First Plan and the Second Plan being undertaken by the Government for the purpose of carrying on the planned and the balanced economic development of the country That is why, I appeal to the Minister to look into this matter and I hope he will respond and will not neglect the interests of the part of the country from which he comes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which have been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible —

Demand No	*No of Cut Motion*
67	100, 697, 1030, 699, 700, 702, 1031 to 1033
68	1034, 1035, 26,202, 993 to 998, 1036 to 1040
69	1046

Policy regarding Mahanadi River Project

Shri Supakar (Mehsana) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re 1"

Sale of electric energy by the Damodar Valley Corporation to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re 1"

Inadequate development of irrigation resources

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re 1"

Need to undertake small irrigation works throughout Tripura State

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide technical personnel to Tripura for undertaking the works of flood control

Shri Dasaratha Deb. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100"

Allegation of corruption against high officials of the Damodar Valley Corporation

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to develop minor irrigation schemes adequately

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs 100

Suitable steps for early completion of Kunda Scheme

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Irrigation and power facilities to be given to the people of the Marathi speaking areas of the Bombay State in particular and irrigation facilities in general

Shri D. R Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Inadequacy of measures taken to control floods especially in regions affected by monsoon

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced to Re 1."

Absence of any new river valley schemes in Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced to Re 1"

Slow progress of Koyna Project

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100"

Neglect in giving due irrigation facilities to the Bombay State

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon)· I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to proceed with the Ganga Barrage Scheme beyond survey stage

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of measures to resuscitate the rivers in the Weltaic Region of West Bengal

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stop erosion of the town of Taki and Basirhat on banks of River Icchamati

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to give sufficient emphasis on minor irrigation projects

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Failure to integrate the plans of irrigation undertaken by the various States and Central Ministries

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100."

Lack of integration between the Central and State researches

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Possibilities of the Parmbikulain and Sholapur river schemes in Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Speeding up of the Idikki Project

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to include Panniar and Pamba Schemes for immediate execution

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs 100."

Constitution of a flood control board in Kerala State

Shri Warior: I beg to move·

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stop corruption and wastage in the implementation of multi-purpose river schemes

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Inadequacy of the measures to control flood during monsoon season

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

2-45 hrs.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore)· Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the development of irrigation facilities and the generation of power are two important items in the progress of any country. I am glad to know of the importance given to these two items and the progress of the country would greatly depend upon the development we make hereafter. I must congratulate the Ministry for having taken the initiative and made some progress in this direction. Deficit as we are in foodstuffs, a systematic development and good use of irrigation facilities will go a long way to solve this problem and make us self-sufficient. The scheme has no doubt been there but the progress that has been made with regard to irrigation, I am constrained to say, has been very slow.

Several schemes have been drawn up for the generation of power and they have all been included in the First and Second Five Year Plans. Here also the progress has been slow and it does not make me pessimistic but, if earnest and enthusiastic attempts are made in this direction we will have achieved our objective.

With regard to these two items, Mysore was the first to realise the importance, it has been the pioneer in this direction It started the generation of power in a small scale at Sivasamudhram Then Shrivati Valley and Shimsha Projects were developed All the three projects have been working now With the meagre resources at their command before integration, the State Government of Mysore developed all these three generating stations They not only utilised this power for the development of their own industries but this development has helped a great deal for the location of the Central Government's heavy industries, particularly Aircraft Ltd and machine tools, & Bharath Electronics industries and several factories that have been located there Thus the Central Government has been very much benefited. But, of late after integration the progress that has been achieved and the development that has taken place has been very slow. Several schemes have been sent by the State Governments; they have not been able to invest money out of their own resources. The Central Government no doubt accepted some of them and included them in the Plan but the progress has been very slow The Mysore State did not utilise all the power that was

generated there for itself; it was generous enough to concede to the wishes of the Andhra State, Bombay and Madras This generosity on the part of the Mysorians, I may say, has landed them in suffering. Many of the people, local people, who were willing to start some industries are put to great hardship due to power scarcity and they have been refused permission. Many industries which ought to have been started have been withheld for want of electricity. That is why I request the Central Government to pay particular attention to these schemes.

In fact, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister that with the Sharavathy Valley project, where the geophysical survey has been completed and the scheme is also in progress to a certain extent, power to the extent of 7,00,000 kwt could be generated here It is already a running station There is no need to incur any expenditure for exploration or any other survey They have got the technical staff. They have got the men, material and also technical personnel It is easy for them to start this scheme and generate power with very little cost and very little effort I do not know why it is being delayed.

In this connection, I would also request the hon Minister not to take a parochial view of these matters because when power is generated it will not only be to the benefit of Mysore State but it will be for the use of whole of India, the neighbouring States It can never be a monopoly of Mysoreans themselves That is why, I say, in sanctioning these schemes they should not take a parochial view saying that only a particular amount can be given and they cannot afford to pay anything more for this particular State for the development of these schemes. They must be liberal. They must undertake these works themselves and fully finance the whole thing, so that power is generated not only for the Mysore State or for the use of the Mysore people, but for the benefit of the whole of the south.

Then, there is a proposal to transmit this power generated at Sharavathy, that is from the Jog Falls, to Bangalore. A spill-over line of single circuit to the extent of nearly 175 miles or 200 miles is under contemplation and a scheme has been prepared and sent. As I said, throughout the whole State there has been scarcity of electricity For want of putting up this single circuit line, even though power is available we have not been able to transmit it to important industrial centres in the Mysore State. Therefore, top priority should be given to this work so that this line may be put up and power generated there may be distributed to the industrial centres It is not only the big industries that are affected, even small-scale industries and domestic consumption are denied the use of power

I hope the hon. Minister will give top priority to both these schemes—the Sharavathy Valley Scheme and the laying of transmission line single circuit from Shimoga to Bangalore.

There are other schemes which have been submitted. With regard to the Shimsha scheme, even though power is generated there they have sent a scheme for enhancing the production in the same station by which the cost of generation would be very much reduced, Whereas the output would be more. Instead of starting two or more schemes if they only try to develop this old project they will be able to generate more power at a cheaper rate than in any other place and quickly also.

At Coorg there is another project called the Barapole project, which has been agitated for both by the former Coorg Government and, after merger, by the Mysore State Government. It is an important project. If that project is completed, it will not only give a good amount of power but it will also facilitate the irrigation of land for agricultural purposes. Nearly 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land can be brought under cultivation. It

[Shri Shankaraiya]

will benefit not only Coorg or Mysore State but also the western parts of our country, namely, Malabar and Kerala Why I am making this suggestion is, all these important generating stations should be developed in order to see that the whole of South India is covered and supplied with power that is generated at these stations

In this connection I would like to suggest that grids should be formed for the generation and supply of power If a link is made of these grids with their centres at a distance of 100 to 150 miles the whole of South India could be supplied with electricity and there will be no scarcity at all Even if in one centre there were to be any failure on account of any other reason the supply could be continued without being affected at the other centres

From Tungabhadra project to Sharavathy, Barapole, Shimsha, Mettur and Pykara—if these grids are formed and link is given to these grids, they will be able to supply electricity to the whole of the south If electricity is developed out of Krishna and Cauveri rivers even the whole of Andhra would be covered Thus, practically the whole of India south of the Vindhyas will be completely supplied with power I would request the hon Minister to look into these facts and see that power is generated not only for the sake of Mysore or any other State but for the general use of the whole country They should give top priority to this Homeoraraon Saravathi Valley project which supplies nearly 7,00,000 kwt of power That is the biggest project that has to be undertaken All speedy action should be taken to see that it is completed as early as possible It would not take much time It can be done within the course of one or two years Instead of taking up any new project which may take 10 or 15 years, this could be developed within one or two years The technical personnel is there and the whole scheme is ready The only thing is, you have to get the machinery and fix it up That is why I want the Minister to see that all importance is given to these Homeoraraon, Sharavathy and Tungabhadra projects

With regard to irrigation facilities I would like to point out one thing So far as Cauveri water is concerned, except during the flood season it is made use of even to the last drop, on account of the commitments with the Madras State for the supply of a particular quantity of water The Mysore State has not been able to make full use of this Cauveri river water Though they have been able to develop some of the minor and major projects like Nugu Valley Project and Bhadra Project, still they have not been able to bring all the un-cultivated areas under cultivation Mysore is still a deficit area with regard to food There is scarcity of water The State has been making some progress but not to any satisfactory level The waters of Krishna and Cauveri rivers are allowed to be wasted They go into the sea without being exploited I would request the hon Minister and the Irrigation and Power Commission to see that the water of Krishna river is taken towards the south and linked with Tungabhadra and Cauveri rivers so that a net-work may be carved out and full use of Krishna river may be made for the benefit of the whole of this area

I may add that the added territories of the Mysore State are very backward both in regard to industry and transport and communications If the Sharavathy and Tungabhadra projects are developed for generation of power, and if the Krishna river water is made to flow towards the south and allowed to be made use of by Mysore State, it will go a long way to reconstruct Mysore State, and it will not only be to the benefit of Mysore State but to the whole of India

15 hrs.

One more point I wish to state and that is this. With regard to Tungabadhra Project, I wish to state

that only one machine to the extent of generating 9,000 kilowatts of electricty has been installed, though there has been a capacity to a very great extent It has been intended to instal 4 more machines, one on the left side and 2 more at Hampi If this is expedited, the water will go a long way and the power that will be generated there will be of immense use to the second shipyard that is going to be located in the west coast For the requirement of water and electricity, development of this scheme would be absolutely necessary

With regard to the Tungabadhra project, I wish to bring only one point to the notice of hon members and then close my speech

With regard to the water contribution or the development of betterment levy, I would like to associate myself with the views expressed by my hon friend Shri Ranga that the levy should be commensurate with the capacity of the ryots to pay them If a high amount or a higher rate is charged then the cultivators feel that they will not be able to pay and the scheme will have failed, because the land that has been converted into a cultivable area will still remain fallow and there will be no tenants, no farmers or cultivators to cultivate this because of the inability to pay I therefore request Government to see that the levy or the contribution to be taken from the farmers is reasonable, and when once they are developed, then we can think of extracting something more from them At the beginning or in the initial stages there should be a reasonable amount of levy so that it may induce the farmers to take to cultivation

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar-Reserved-Sch Castes) Sir, this important Ministry has got three important wings—the water wing, the flood wing and the electricity or power wing I shall mention today two subjects which are uppermost in my mind—one relating to the flood wing and the other relating to the water wing

At the outset it may imply that the subject I am going to mention is not directly under the responsibility of this wing But, for that reason, I want to mention, Sir, that this particular subject is a subject matter also of this ministry as will be seen that the North Bengal Flood Control Advisory Committee is seized of this subject-matter This subject relates to the National Highway No 31 that passes through my constituency—the district of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar Assam members are vitally interested in it because it is the only link by road and also by railway of Assam with the rest of India During the devastating flood of 1950, both the railway and the national highway have been shattered to pieces Though the railway, after spending crores and crores of rupees have made it serviceable year after year or every alternate year, this National Highway No 31 is absolutely cut off since the year 1950, so much so, that during more than six months of the rainy season, not a single car, even of the government can proceed beyond that place It is absolutely cut out

Now, I must confess that this Ministry has done a lot to reap the damages of flood that has been caused in the northern part of West Bengal For the protection of important towns money, not in lakhs but in crores, has been spent My grievance is, that in a matter where the eastern frontier is vitally concerned, a river, which is not so much powerful as the other rivers like Brahmaputra could not be brought into control by this Flood Control wing of this Ministry The railways, the States and the Central Government who are connected with this National Highway, have, year after year tried to survey the different alignments but their difficulty is that, unless the river can be controlled by engineering feats, and money is spent for that purpose, it would be useless waste to build a bridge on this National Highway. There is our representative in the North Bengal Flood Control Advisory

[Shri Barman]

Committee whose meeting was held on the 30th March 1957. It is our information from him that as India Government is cutting down the allotment, therefore, it is doubtful whether the matter will be taken up at all. My submission to the Ministry is, so far as the river Torsa is concerned, that matter should be taken with topmost priority. It is not only important from communication point of view but the whole of the eastern frontier is absolutely cut off for use of traffic during the major part of the year. If certain contingencies arise now in the eastern frontier not a single vehicle of whatever type may cross that river or proceed towards the eastern frontier.

The second thing that I want to place before this House is that all these ancillary ministries are important, in our point of view, mostly regarding the production of food. It is for this purpose that these river valley schemes have been given the utmost importance I am not at one with others who say that the progress has been slow. Certainly in the execution of these big schemes, numerous difficulties have cropper up later on, and they have to be tackled and naturally the target dates have to be staggered back But after all, we have done things which are being praised by important personages from outside India and within the country also. I doubt whether anybody can express an opinion that we have not progressed I am unhappy over one fact. After the schemes or the projects have been completed or are nearing completion and some of the projects are ready to give water for irrigation purposes in order to produce food, there are two sorts of complaints Many Members today also have expressed the fact that in some cases, agriculturists are not ready to take water because of the high water rate. I am particularly mentioning the case of the Damodar Valley. We know that in 1955, the D. V. C. was ready to give some water for irrigation purposes, but that was not taken. In 1956, as we find from the reports published by the D. V. C., it was ready to give water to the extent of 1½ lakhs acres of land. But only leases for 16,000 acres of land were contracted, but ultimately water was taken only by 11,371 acres.

In 1957, the D.V.C. report says that it offers irrigation facilities to 1·91 lakhs acres. We do not know whether this facility will be taken advantage of because of one difficulty. There is, of course, the question of legal enforcement, by which those who own land in that area are obliged to take water and pay taxes. But here we have to consider the matter rather calmly. If we do not give water because the agriculturists are not ready to pay the water rate, what is our loss? Because the water facility is not availed of, no kharif crop is grown and we are forced to import foodgrains from outside in these difficult days of foreign exchange. Of course, there are financial considerations, but taking the worst point of view, if we do not give water to the agriculturists because they do not agree to the rate which the D.V.C. wants or other river valley authorities want or the State wants, ultimately we lose in food and we are put to difficulties regarding our finance internally and externally. My submission is that only the administrative cost, the incidental cost of collection, etc should be charged, and the agriculturists should be given water. They should know by practical example how much more food is grown in their fields by taking water, so that gradually they will concede to pay more taxes and water rates.

The D. V. C. says, "We are ready to give water, but the States are not ready to take it." The States say, it is for the agriculturists to take water by paying rates, but they are not able to pay so much rates. If we spend in this way our valuable water resources, it will ultimately be a loss to the State as a whole and the main

objective of producing more food is nullified I submit that this matter requires urgent consideration of the Government, so that the problem may be solved Considerating the difficulties of the agriculturists, giving some consideration to their psychology, I submit that only the absolutely necessary cost involved in maintaining the canals, etc and other incidental cost, with very little profit should be charged at the beginning, so that the agriculturists may take water and become used to it The question of paying off our foreign debts or other capital expenditure etc over the scheme may be considered later on It will be easy to have the money realised gradually But we cannot neglect this matter, because our valuable water resources go to waste

Shri Hynniewta (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only a few weeks ago, the newspapers in the country were full of headlines and reports describing the opening ceremony of the Umtru hydro-electric project situated in Assam I have scanned through all the papers and the literature supplied by both the Central Government and the State Government of Assam, so that I would not miss anything I was informed that the electricity generated by that project will be given to certain districts in the plains of Assam, predominently inhabited by the Assamese-speaking people who constitute the present ruling class in Assam

For the information of the House, I would like to say that the Umtru hydro-electric project is siutated in the Khasi-Jaintia Hills district, where the Khasi tribe has been living for centuries together, repelling all efforts to oust from that area In the reports, the newspapers missed one very important thing in that they failed to see that the inauguration of the project failed to evoke any enthusiasm from the local tribal population and that it did not fail to evoke their hostility to the project. Before anyone in this House or outside would come forward holding the missionaries or any misguided extremists responsible for it, I would ask him to tarry a little The reason is not far to seek

As I have said just now, the project is meant exclusively for the plain districts of Assam I ask then, is there any justification for the tribal people to feel enthusiastic about this project, which is meant to do nothing good for them? The Assam Government, with the approval, I am sorry to say, of the Central Government, has seen to it The Assam Government in the last ten years of its administration of the tribal areas has intentionally kept the tribal people industrially more backward than they were before the dawn of freedom, so that they cannot utilise this generated electricity should it be made available to them under the pressure of public opmion or the Central Government In the Assam Government plans, no provision was made, no thought was given, to use a part of this electricity for uplifting the standard of living of the tribal areas It is all aimed only to supply electricity, in the words of the Secretary to the Assam Government, to "the Gauhati region, inadequately served, and several industries have been waiting supply from the Umtru project" ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should not confine himself only to the criticism of his State Government There are Members there who can criticise that He can here point out the deficiencies that he might feel in the development of his own State, but it is not our business here simply to criticise the Assam Government all through the speech he is delivering

Shri Hynniewta: I just want to submit that the Central Government has not given much thought to these problems

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he might criticize the Central Government.

Shri Hynniewta: Because the grants for these projects come more or less

[Shri Hynniewta]

under article 275 of the Constitution of India, and the schemes are prepared by the Assam Government and approved by the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Central Government approves them it takes upon itself the responsibility of carrying them out, and if it has not done so it is responsible. But the State Government is not here to defend itself and therefore the reference to it may be avoided.

Shri Hynniewta: I want to bring these things to the attention of the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power, so that these grants which are given under the Constitution of India may not be wasted and the Directive Principles laid down by the Constitution are fulfilled—and that is to raise the standard and the level of administration of 'these scheduled areas.'

I wish to submit that the Umtru project has not brought any good to the tribal people at all. It has cost them rather a great deal, because to have this project large areas of land had to be acquired; and these lands are the rice fields, orchards and forests from where the tribal people obtain their firewood and practise *jhum* cultivation. They get nothing as a benefit in return for the loss they have to incur in respect of their lands.

A few months back another proposal was made, and this was done with the knowledge of the Central Governments. I have read about this proposal in a note sent to us by the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power, and that was to construct the Barapani dam project. Under that scheme eight sq. miles of fertile land, where rice and other things are grown, will have to be submerged in order to construct that dam, and another area of eighty square miles will be turned into a catchment area. The proposal raised a storm of protest from the tribal people, and I am very happy to say that the Assam Government have decided—I do not know, perhaps, the Central Government also may have approved of it—that this proposal be withdrawn.

Again, in the same note sent to us by the Minister of Irrigation and Power, to which I referred earlier, he has mentioned among a number of irrigation projects under investigation, the Kupli dam project, which also falls in the same district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and is meant mainly for another plain area of Assam, namely the district of Nowgong. And it would be a natural thing indeed for an Assamese Member like Shri Kotoki to urge for its immediate construction and for a Tribal Member like myself to opose it, because it would lead to the same adverse exploitation of our lands.

It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise the indispensability of land for the preservation of the identity of the various tribes. That the Tribals in the eastern part of India have been able to exist with their distinctive culture, ways of life and traditions is due to the fact that they were able to keep their land intact. As history has proved in the case of the Red Indians, these Tribes, small as they are, will face extinction the moment they lose their grip on their lands I am very glad to say that the Congress leader so far who fully appreciates this fact is the Prime Minister. In his speech in the Tribal Conference held at Delhi in 1952 he exhorted the plains people assuming charge of the administration of the Tribal areas "not to take away their lands"—meaning the Tribals lands. But strangely enough, it is the same State Government swearing allegiance to the principles and teachings of the Prime Minister that is depriving the Tribals of the lands through the agency of the law which as a matter of fact is meant to protect them. I regret that the Central Government

have allowed themselves to be misinformed, and misled perhaps by the Assam Government in all matters, including the initiation of projects. I hope in the person of the new Minister of Irrigation and Power we, the Tribals, will have a friend, a sympathiser and a protector of our rights and interests, who would no more honour the words of the Prime Minister in the breach. I hope also that the Prime Minister will not forget his words and that he will start taking more interest in our affairs and see that his policies implemented.

We do not want projects that will result in the loss of our lands. That is not the way of raising, as mentioned in the Constitution to which I have referred a few minutes ago, "the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas" and of protecting the Scheduled Tribes "from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." We do want to progress shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the country. But it must be noted that no progress can be promoted from the top by means of big hydro-electric projects. The tribal economy should first be raised before such projects become the hand-maids of our welfare instead of raiding centres of our rights and interests. We have no objection if such projects will also benefit our brethren in the plains after our interests are first served. But certainly we will never allow ourselves to be used as Guinea-pigs, and we want that the humiliating treatment meted out to us in the past should be discontinued, through persuasion, and, if that fails, through the intervention of the Centre. I trust our faith in peaceful means will never be reduced by lack of symapthy from this House or from its executive.

I want also to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to another fact, and that is that the Tribal areas are having great insufficiency as far as food production is concerned, and large areas are lying uncultivated because of the lack of capital and irrigational facilities. Areas under cultivation, as I have pointed out, are being acquired and used for other purposes which are not meant for raising the food supply nor for the good of the tribal people. According to the figures supplied to us by the Ministry, out of 37 small irrigation projects in Assam, only 7 are situated in the Tribal areas and out of Rs. 111.12 lakhs allocated for the purpose, only Rs. 6.69 lakhs have been allocated for the Tribal areas. The need is very urgent. There is growing scarcity of food in the Tribal areas, especially in the district from which I come, due to the fact that our trade relations with Pakistan were cut off after the partition of the country. People in the border are suffering and their sufferings are increasing. Now, they are, more or less, in famine conditions. So, it is necessary to rehabilitate these people in other parts of the district. We have large areas of land. We can easily rehabilitate these people in those areas provided we get help from the Central Government and we provide them with capital and irrigational facilities.

One more point that I want to impress upon the House and the hon. Minister is that peoples' representatives should be consulted in the choosing and framing of the various projects. The District Councils constituted under the Constitution of India should also be associated in the framing and implementation of all projects in the autonomous districts. I hope the Minister will also pay a visit to our Tribal areas and get first hand information of the conditions there.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले मैं इरिगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री (संचार तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय) को देना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों ने अपना काम बहुत संजीदगी के साथ अंजाम दिया है। फर्स्ट फ़ाइव यीअर प्लैन (प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना) का करीब करीब एक तिहाई हिस्सा इरिगेशन और पावर के विषय

[पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

मे था और ८ ५ मिलियन के टारगेट (लक्ष्य) मे से ६.५ मिलियन का एचीवमेंट (सफल) भी हुआ। इसलिये भी यह मिनिस्ट्री हमारे धन्यवाद की पात्र है। जो दो मिलियन बाकी है, वह भी बडे बडे प्राजेक्ट्स (परियोजनाये) समाप्त होने पर पूरा हो जायेगा। दूसरे सैकड फाइव ईअर प्लैन मे भी इरिगेशन को एक बहुत मुख्य स्थान —बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट (महत्वपूर्ण) स्थान—दिया गया है और जब सैकड फ़ाइव ईअर प्लैन के अन्त तक जितनी हमारी स्कीम्ज (योजनाएं) है, वे पूरी हो जायेगी, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि देश मे बहुत अधिक सिंचाई का काम हो जायेगा। खाद्य उत्पादन मे सिंचाई बहुत महत्व रखती है। अगर अच्छा बीज न भी दिया जाये और इस समय लोगो के पास जो बीज है, उसी से काम चलाया जाये, और खाद भी न दी जाय, परन्तु यदि सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो देश मे पद्रह सैकडा उत्पादन बढ सकता है और हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है। इस लिये इस मिनिस्ट्री पर जितना अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये उतना ही इस देश की भलाई हो सकती है। लेकिन मै एक बडा डिस्टर्बिंग (गडबड) की बात देख रहा हू। बडे बडे रिवर वैली प्राजेक्ट्स और बैरेज इत्यादि बनाने के लिये विदेशो से सामान मगाने के वास्ते फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज (विदेशी मुद्रा) की जरूरत होती है, जिस से काम मे हर्ज होता है। हमारे देश मे जो स्कीम पूरी हो गई है और उन स्कीमो को पूरा करने मे जो मशीने खरीदी गई थीं, वे पडी हुई है और थोडी सी स्पेयर करके उनको काम मे लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन मुझ मालूम नहीं कि क्यो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स (राज्य सरकारे) इस चीज को नहीं चाहती है। मै मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करता हू कि वह इस तरफ तवज्जह दे और इस टेंडेंसी (प्रवृत्ति) को रोकें। अगर इन साधनों को काम में लाया जाये तो हम काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत कर सकते है और हमारा काम भी शीघ्रतापूर्वक और इकोनोमिकली हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध मे मै आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू और वह नागार्जुन सागर प्राजेक्ट का है। हीराकुड की जितनी मशीने थी उन को वहा भेज दिया गया था और उन के प्रयोग से वहा के बैरेज का काम चलाया गया था। इस तरह से वहा का काम भी जल्दी हो गया और फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत भी हुई। मै देखता हू स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आजकल जरा ज्यादा पावर कौशस होती जा रही है और वे समझती है कि उन के जिम्मे जो काम है, उसमे कोई दूसरा दखल न दे और वे जिस तरह से चाहे करे। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो बडी बडी स्कीमे है उन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ मे रखे क्योंकि ये जो बडी बडी स्कीमें होती है वे इन्टरस्टेट (अन्तर्राज्यिक) इटर प्राविंशल स्कीम होती है। डी० वी० सी० प्रोजेक्ट को आपने कारपोरेशन बना कर उसके हाथ मे दे दिया था। आपको मालूम हुआ होगा कि इस मे कितनी ही खाबियां है कितनी ही कमिया है पर इन सब का आप को बाद मे पता चला। मै चाहता हू कि इन स्कीमो को आप अपने कंट्रोल मे रखे और एक बोर्ड बना कर अपना कंट्रोल रखते हुए, काम को चलाये। यदि आप ने ऐसा किया तो आपको बहुत आसानी होगी और बहुत सी खामिया दूर हो जायेगी। अगर आप ने ऐसा न किया तो प्राविंशल राइवलरीज होगी, स्टेट राइवलरीज (द्वेष) होगी और खर्च भी अधिक होगा और काम भी देरी से और कम होगा। मुझे याद पडता है कि जो इंजीनियर्स सैमीनार हुआ था, और मिनिस्ट्रीज का कोआर्डिनेशन बोर्ड (समन्वय बोर्ड) बना था, उस मे भी यही बात कही गई थी। कोई खास डिसिशन

तो नहीं लिया गया था लेकिन सिफारिश हुई थी कि इस तरह काम हो ।

अब मैं एक दो बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं जिनका कि बिहार के लिये बहुत महत्व है । बिहार का एक यह हिस्सा है जिस को हम लोग नार्थ बिहार कहते हैं जहां पर बराबर चीजों की कमी बनी रहती है, जिन्दगी की हर जरूरत की चीजे वहां बड़ी मुश्किल से पहुचती हैं । नार्थ बिहार मे बाटलनैक है और जब तक मोकामा ब्रिज नहीं बन जाता है तब तक हम लोगों को जीवन की सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है । साउथ बिहार में या पटना में अगर कायला एक रुपया मन मिलता है तो नार्थ बिहार मे दो रुपये, दो रुपये चार आने और तीन रुपये मन तक मिलता है । अगर वहा सिमेंट काफी मात्रा मे मिलती है, तो हमारे यहां नार्थ बिहार में सिमेंट गवर्नमेंट प्राजैक्ट्स के लिये भी नहीं मिल पाता है, प्राइवेट घर बनाने के लिये सिमेंट मिलने की बात को तो छोड दीजिये । उस एरिया मे कोई भी स्कीम नहीं है जो कि बिजली-धीन हो । एक ही स्कीम प्लानिंग कमिशन (योजना आयोग) के सामने आई हुई है और वह है गडक स्कीम । इतनी बढ़िया, इतनी सस्ती और इतनी पेइंग स्कीम मेरे विचार से और कोई नहीं हो सकती है जितनी कि गडक स्कीम है । इस मे अधिक सस्ती और अधिक उपयोगी स्कीम सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे दूसरी नही है । कुछ लोगो का अदाजा है कि उस स्कीम को अगर पूरा कर दिया जाए तो एवरेज एक्सपेंडीचर (व्यय) पर एकड़ ७६ रुपये होगा और दूसरो का ख्याल है कि वह ११५ रुपये होगा । जो बिजली उस से प्राप्त होगी उस पर मेरा विचार है ४१५ रुपये पर किलोवाट खर्चा बैठेगा । इतनी सस्ती स्कीम आपको शायद तमाम भारत-वर्ष में दूसरी नही मिल सकती है । इतना होते हुए भी आप इस स्कीम को कई बरसो से टालते जा रहे है । अगर आपने इस स्कीम को पूरा कर दिया होता तो मै आप को यकीन दिला सकता हू कि दो तीन या चार वर्षों के अन्दर आपका सारे का सारा खर्चा निकल आता और गवर्नमेंट की आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा बढ जाती । इस से लोगों को भी फायदा हो गया होता और बिहार जोकि एक डिफिसिट एरिया (अन्नाभाव का क्षेत्र) है, सरप्लस एरिया में तबदील हो गया होता । आपको रिजनल बेसिस पर नही बल्कि ऐसी स्कीमों को पहले हाथ मे लेना चाहिये जिन मे कि तुरन्त और ज्यादा फायदा होता हो और गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा भी आता हो जिस से कि वह दूसरी स्कीमें को हाथ मे ले सके । ऐसी स्कीमो को हाथ मे न ले कर आप उन स्कीमो को हाथ मे लेते है जोकि बहुत दिनो तक अनप्रोडक्टिव रहती है, ऐसी स्कीमो को हाथ मे लेते है "विच कैनाट पे देयर वे", (कोई फायदा नही होता है) और जो अपना खर्चा भी नही चला सकती है । इस स्कीम को हाथ मे लेने के रास्ते मे जितनी हर्डल्स है, फारेन एक्सचेंज की या दूसरी उन पर आप को काबू पाना चाहिये । इस स्कीम को हाथ मे लेने के लिये बहुत ही कम फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी । यहा पर तो मिट्टी काट कर नहर और नाला बनाने की ही बात है । जहां तक बैरेज बनाने की बात है उस को आप हीराकुड या डी० वी० सी० से मशीनें लेकर बना सकते है । जहा तक पावर प्राप्त करने की बात है उस को आप फिलहाल छोड सकते है उस का पीछे हाथ मे ले सकते है, लेकिन इस का जो इरिगेशन पार्ट है उसको ही फिलहाल आपको हाथ मे ले लेना चाहिये । आप को पब्लिक कोआपरेशन (लोक सहकारिता) और श्रमदान भी वहा इन प्लेंटी (पर्याप्त) प्राप्त हो सकता है । श्रमदान का आपने कोसी मे नजारा देखा है लेकिन मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हू कि उस से कही अधिक श्रमदान यहा आपको प्राप्त हो सकेगा । यहा पर आप को कही अधिक लोग श्रमदान करने के लिये मिलेंगे और लेबर कोआपरेटिव्स (श्रम सहकारी समितिया) भी यहा पर

[पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

आपको मिलेगी । श्रमदान तथा लेबर कोआपरेटिव का जो एक्सपेरीमेंट आपने कोसी में शुरू किया है और उसमें जो रिजल्ट आप को प्राप्त हुए हैं, उसमें कहीं अच्छे रिजल्ट आप यहां प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । मैं जानता हूं कि आप इसको बनाना चाहते हैं । प्लानिंग कमिशन के जो वाइस-चेयरमैन (उप-सभापति) हैं उन से मेरी बात हुई है और वे इस स्कीम से बहुत एग्रीड हैं । इतनी अच्छी स्कीम होते हुए भी क्यों इस का हाथ में नहीं लिया जा रहा है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है । हो सकता है कि कुछ इंटरनैशनल बातें हों, फारेन कट्रोल की बातें हों या कोई दूसरी हर्डल्स हों उन पर काबू पाकर के आप को इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेना चाहिये ।

कोसी बन रहा है और आपने कहा पब्लिक कोआपरेशन की जो एक बात की है जिस की रूपरेखा यहां तैयार हुई थी वह मैं समझता हूं विलम्बित होगी गंडक में । वहां कुछ लोग हैं जो दोनों बांधों के बीच में बसे हुए हैं । दोनों किनारों के बीच में सात आठ मील का फासला है । इस इलाके के जो रहने वाले लोग हैं वे बहुत तकलीफ पाते हैं । पहले तो बाढ़ का पानी फैल जाता था लेकिन अब वह उसी दायरे में रहता है और हर साल इस इलाके में जो गांव हैं वे जल प्लावित हो जाते हैं । या तो आप उन लोगों को वहां से हटा कर कहीं और रिहैबिलिटेट कर दीजिये या इस इलाके का रिंग बांध से बांधने का कोई उपाय कीजिये जिस से वहां के लोगों की तकलीफ कम हो जाए । अगर आप ने ऐसा कुछ इंतिजाम नहीं किया तो वे लोग समझेंगे कि और जगहों की तो आपने रक्षा कर दी लेकिन उन को आप बरबाद करते चले जा रहे हैं, उनकी तबाही करते चले जा रहे हैं । वहां पर कम लोग नहीं हैं, करीब दो लाख लोग वहां बसते हैं । जब तक आप कोई पक्का इंतिजाम उन के लिये नहीं कर पाते हैं तब तक उन की हर साल हर प्रकार की दूसरी सुविधायें प्रदान करने का इंतिजाम आपको करना चाहिये ।

अब मैं एक बात माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । माइनर इरिगेशन का नजूबा हमारे लिये बहुत महंगा पड़ा है खास तौर से हमारे स्टेट में मैं यह कहूंगा कि ट्यूबवैल्स (नलकूप) या माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स (छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें) हमारे यहां न दे करके नार्थ बिहार का जो हिस्सा है उसके लिये आप केवल गंडक बांध बनवा दीजिये, लोग संतुष्ट हो जायेंगे । वे लोग ट्यूबवैल्स नहीं चाहते हैं, माइनर इरिगेशन की स्कीम्स नहीं चाहते हैं, वे चाहते हैं केवल गंडक बांध । इस से केवल नार्थ बिहार को ही फायदा नहीं होगा बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश को भी फायदा होगा । इस में करीब २८-३० लाख एकड़ जमीन बहुत सस्ते दाम में सिंचाई पा सकती है । माइनर इरिगेशन में मैं देखता हूं कि बहुत सा रुपया वेस्ट चला जाता है । इस वास्ते इन के बारे में आप काशिश करें । पोटियम स्कीम्स ठीक हो सकती हैं और इनका करना अच्छा भी रहता है । माइनर स्कीम्स को लोग कुछ समझते नहीं, इंजीनियर्स इन की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं देते और इनकी तादाद इतनी ज्यादा होती है कि इनकी अच्छी तरह से छानबीन भी नहीं की जा सकती है और इन को पूरा करने में झगड़े भी होते हैं । जहां पर इन को एक्सक्यूट किया जाता है, वहां पर यह देखने में आता है कि एक जगह तो लोगों को फायदा होता है, दूसरी जगह लोगों को नुकसान होता है जिस के नतीजे के तौर पर झगड़े हो जाते हैं, काम बन्द हो जाता है, रुपया व्यर्थ चला जाता है । मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं कि जहां तक माइनर स्कीम्स का सम्बन्ध है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस

करती है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन के ऊपर अपनी निगरानी रखे और उस बारे में पूरी पूरी जांच पड़ताल करते रहना चाहिये कि उन पर ठीक तरह से काम चल रहा है या नहीं।

जहां तक फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे रंगा साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में जो बिहार और आसाम के सम्बन्ध में आक्षेप किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में यही कहना है कि उनका ऐसा आक्षेप अनुचित है और सही नहीं है क्योंकि मुझे जो किताब अभी मिली है 'रव्यू आफ दी फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान' उस के पेज (पृष्ठ) ३६७ का अगर आप मुआहिजा करेंगे तो पायेंगे कि आन्ध्र की अपेक्षा बिहार और आसाम को कम सैंट्रल ग्रांट (केन्द्रीय अनुदान) मिली है। उसमें दर्ज है कि इरिगेशन की मद में आन्ध्र को १७०४ लाख रुपया मिला है बिहार को १२१५ लाख मिला है और गरीब आसाम को तो केवल ३०७ लाख रुपया ही मिला है। ड्योढ़ा लेकर भी आन्ध्र वाले संतुष्ट नहीं मालूम होते। इसी [illegible] प्राजेक्ट्स की मद में हम पाते हैं कि जहां आन्ध्र को २५३१ लाख रुपये की ग्रांट मिली है वहां बिहार को ९७९ लाख रुपये की मिली है और आसाम को केवल १९९ लाख रुपये की ही ग्रांट मिली है। हमारे रंगा साहब बड़े स्टेचर के आदमी हैं और उन को बिहार और आसाम के प्रति जलन मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि आन्ध्र को हमारे प्रान्त की अपेक्षा अधिक मिला है और वह बड़ी खुशी से उन को अधिक से अधिक मिले उस में कोई आपत्ति या रंज नहीं है लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि हमारी ओर भी मेहरबानी की जाय और हमारे यहां की जो स्कीम्स हैं उनका ठीक तरीके से चलाया जाय।

फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन (बाढ़ से संरक्षण) के बारे में सरकार की ओर से काम किया गया है लेकिन एक चीज की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन के काम में जो बांध बांधे जाते हैं और उसमें जो गरीब किसानों की जमीन ले ली जाती है, उस का पेमेंट होने पर वर्षों लग जाते हैं और ७, ७ और ८ ८ वर्ष तक पेमेंट (भुगतान) नहीं हो पाता है। ऐसे गरीब किसानों की संख्या काफी है जिन की कि आधा एकड़ या चौथाई एकड़ जमीन थी और जो कि बांध के नजदीक होने के कारण ले ली गई उन जमीनों का पेमेंट अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। उन की बाबत सूबे की सरकार का पत्र लिखे डिप्टी कमिश्नर को उन पत्रों को [illegible] भेजी लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। मंत्री महोदय की ओर सरकार को इस बात की ओर देखना चाहिए कि बांध बनने के [illegible] में जन गरीब किसानों की जमीन कट गई है और ले ली गई है और जिन के कि पास सिवाय उस जमीन के दूसरा राजी का साधन नहीं है कम से कम ऐसे गरीब किसानों को तो सरकार की ओर से उनकी जमीनों के एवज में ठीक समय पर पैसा मिल जाना चाहिये।

Some Hon Members *rose*—

Mr Deputy-Speaker I might tell the hon Members who are rising again and again that they need not take that trouble, because a list of names had already been announced by the Speaker, and I am calling according to that Shri C K Nair

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. May I know what is the position at present? What are the names which are on the list?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker· Now I have called Shri C K Nair Then Shri Achal Singh and Shri Supakar would be called, and then the Deputy Minister will intervene

Shri C. K Nair (Outer Delhi) I also join with all other friends who preceded me in paying a tribute to this Ministry which has done great work after the attainment of our freedom, and especially during the First Five

[Shri C. K. Nair]

Year Plan. And it is progressing. Not only have they brought succour to millions of homes, but they have also won a great repute and good name for our engineering works and our engineers especially are very well known throughout the world now. They have also proved that they are not very far behind the engineers of those great countries which have developed very much industrially.

Having said this, I would straightway come to some very important problems of Delhi. People think 'What has Delhi to do with irrigation and power?'.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the seat of power.

Shri C. K. Nair: The power, of course, is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not that power be distributed in that corner.

Shri C. K. Nair: That power will remain here in this House. There is no fear about it.

But what I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry is the deplorable condition of the drainage system of Delhi. You know that we have lost our State and the autonomous powers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the drainage system of Delhi come within the scope of these Demands?

Shri C. K. Nair: I wonder why my hon. friend is very much pained.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know.

Shri C. K. Nair: My hon. friend will hear from me how the drainage system is connected with irrigation.

I was saying that we have lost our State, and now we are going to have a big corporation which is going to include the whole of the Delhi area. Perhaps, it may need even more areas for the expansion of this great capital. Along with that, there is also the Delhi Master Plan going on. A plan is going to be drawn up under which the development programme is to be fixed.

But I feel that the most important of all the developments is the drainage system. On account of lack of drainage facilities, large areas are water-logged in this Territory. Besides, there are also the Jumna floods repeating themselves every year. So, far, no permanent solution has been found for controlling these floods.

The drainage system is connected with irrigation, for wherever there is drainage, it is controlled by irrigation. But, unfortunately the Delhi area has not got any irrigation unit. This work cannot be undertaken by the Revenue Department; nor can it be undertaken by the Development Department or the Directorate of Health Services. It can only be undertaken by an Irrigation Department, but, unfortunately, we have not got any Irrigation Department; with the result that this matter is completely neglected.

To cite just one example, the Najafgarh naala, which has become notorious nowadays because it always defiles the waters of the Jumna, has created a big problem. It drains away storm water from a large area, from Rohtak up to Gurgaon; all these waters go through the drainage system and drain into the Najafgarh jheel or Najafgarh lake as it is called. All these waters are then drained into the Jumna through the Najafgarh naala. But, unfortunately this naala has been silted up for the last forty or fifty years. As a result of this, the jheel is expanding, and naturally, inundating more and more of the lands, and the *kisans* are deprived of the benefit of this land.

Since no Department could undertake this work, through the help and efforts of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, we have had to approach the Central Ministry for undertaking this work.

About a year ago, some provision was made to clear this drainage. But up till now, this work has not been undertaken. This is what is going on in this capital city, and as a result, water is locked up in all those areas. The drainage which is meant to discharge the storm water is halted, and that not only destroys the *kharif* harvest, but it is going to destroy the next harvest also; if the waters are not drained away, the ploughing of the land will become very difficult even till the end of November. So, it affects both the harvests. So, I feel that this is an important thing which must be attended to.

It is true that there are so many other areas also which are affected by water-logging, because the drains are all silted up, and there is no Department to take care of this work. So, my humble and earnest request to this Ministry is to provide an irrigation unit for Delhi, which will not only facilitate the looking after of the drainage system of Delhi and the rural areas, but will also facilitate the town-planners; for, water is locked up even in the city and in the new rehabilitation colonies; large areas are inundated, and the water even enters the homes, and sometimes, a large number of houses collapse. All that is due to a proper drainage system not having been built. So, it is essential that this crying need of Delhi must be attended to, namely to create an irrigation unit which will be co-ordinated with the master planners, so that the first thing that will have to be looked into will be the irrigation aspect.

So far as the development of urban areas is concerned, the question of water supply is the most important. I doubt whether in recent years there is any other city in the world which has so rapidly grown as Delhi. But the supply of water and electricity..

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On a point of order. May I point out that there is no quorum in the House?

15.58 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung——

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is quorum in the tea-room all right.

Mr. Depnty-Speaker: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri C.K. Nair, may continue.

Shri C. K. Nair: I was saying that the drainage system is the most important thing that has to be looked into, just as the water supply for this rapidly growing city is also a thing which has to be attended to.

Water supply also is another problem. We cannot touch the resources of the Jumna for the mere supply of drinking-water to the city of Delhi. I think the local administration cannot do anything in this matter. The Jumna is supposed to be owned more by the UP Government than the Delhi Administration even so far as the area through which the river flows is concerned. These are some of the difficulties which I would request the Ministry to look into and also try to solve as early as possible.

The question of flood control in Delhi is also an important one. Floods have been an annual features in Delhi. We all know how about forty to fifty villages are suffering from this usual flood menace. No doubt, something has been done to put up a bund on the left side of the Jmuna, namely the Shahdara Marginal Bund which was contsructed last year, which is about eight miles long, and which has protected Shahdara city, the railway line and also the GT road. Besides, the bund below the bridge, to a length of about eight to ten miles up to Okhla has also been heightened and strengthened during this year.

16 hrs.

In this way, the left bank of the Jumna and the land lying beyond, including the townships and Shahdara is protected. But what about the right side? On the right side, 30 to 40 villages are always exposed to

[Shri C. K. Nair]

danger every year. There was a proposal for another marginal bund on the right side runing about 10 to 12 miles. But unfortunately, that was dropped, perhaps due to some technical objection raised by the Railway Ministry. We do not very much bother about that long bund. But the most important thing is that there are two small bunds on the border of Delhi. One is in village Palla on the Delhi side and the other is in village Jati on the Punjab side. These were built in a crude manner by the villagers themselves. The Government did not take care of their interests. As a result, they themselves built them. This was some 30 to 40 years ago. They have been protecting the people. But during the floods of the last four or five years, they are constantly breached and the villagers have had to fight flood every year.

We took this question up with the Chief Commissioner and also with the CPWD. But unfortunately, nothing was done. As a result, this time when the early flood came, the Jati bund has been completely breached. Now the villagers are fighting alone without any help from Government. Therefore, I would request the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to look into this problem also, to strengthen the small bunds running about two to three miles on the border of Delhi, which will save about 30 to 40 villages every year. One bund on the Delhi side has completely been annihilated during the last flood. The Jati bund, which is in the State of Punjab, is being built up by the people. Although we got an estimate made for the Delhi side, the Punjab Government did not co-operate. As a result, the work remains uncompleted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Punjab always co-operates.

Shri C. K. Nair: I will request my hon. friend also to help us in this connection.

Therefore, it is essential that work on this small bund be undertaken.

Next, I come to the important question of supply of power for Delhi. In this rapidly growing city, the demand for power is also growing. We have got industrial areas also. The population also is increasing, especially the refugee population that has come from West Punjab with their higher standard of living and all that. They are shouting for power for all the refugee colonies. It seems the prospect of getting more power is almost very gloomy. Therefore, I would request Government to take a special interest in this matter. They may either ask the Punjab Government to give more power from their hydro-electric stations or give more facilities to individual concerns to develop this industry in this territory, because we cannot wait for long for this most important thing of electricity.

As regards flood, I have already said that the drainage system is the most important.

With these few words, I would request Government to specially look into matters connected with Delhi.

सेठ अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एंड पावर की डिमांड्स हैं वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस देश की ८० फीसदी आबादी खेती के काम पर निर्भर करती है और खेती के काम के वास्ते पानी की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है । आज हम देखते हैं कि पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध न होने से और समय पर वर्षा न होने से कहत पड़ते हैं और जिसके कि कारण जनता को काफी कठिनाइयों और दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है । अगर हमारे देश में आबपाशी के जराये माकूल हो जायें तो सूखे के दिनों में हमें यह आपत्ति देखने को नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि जितना जोर हमारी गवर्नमेंट को इस महकमे

पर देना चाहिए वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

मै इस बात से इकार नहीं करता कि सरकार द्वारा इस ओर कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है। भाखरा नागल, हीराकुड, तुंगभद्रा और चम्बल आदि अनेक प्राजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायें) हमारे देश मे चल रही है लेकिन हमारे इतने बडे देश के लिये जहा कि करीब ६ लाख गाव है, यह सब बहुत कम है। यह ठीक है कि जहा यह प्राजेक्ट्स बनाये गये है वहा पर पानी की इफरात है और जब से वहा पर नागल की नहरें निकाली गई है, तब से पजाब मे हरियाना मे और राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्सो मे जहा पानी पहुचता है वहा बहुत ही अच्छी फसले होती है और वहा की जनता प्रसन्न है लेकिन जिन इलाको मे पानी नही पहुच पाता वहा के काश्तकारो को बडी मुसीबत उठानी पडती है।

यह ठीक है कि हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक (जल विद्युत्) और थरमल पावर काफी देश मे पैदा की जा रही है और लाखो किलोवाट बिजली तैयार होती है लेकिन मै समझता हू कि उतना बडा हमारा देश है और यहा की जरूरत बिजली की इतनी अधिक है कि जो ग्राट इसके लिये रक्खी गई है वह अपर्याप्त है। प्रथम पचवर्षीय योजना मे इस काम के वास्ते करीब ६६१ करोड रुपये रक्खे गये थे और द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना मे करीब ६१३ करोड रुपये रक्खे गये है जो मै समझता हू कि नाकाफी है। आज हम देख रहे है कि इतना अधिक गल्ला अपने देश मे पैदा करते हुए भी हमको काफी मात्रा में विदेशो से अन्न मगाना पडता है और इतने पर भी हमारे देश मे गल्ले की एक क्राइसिस (सकट) सी रहती है। इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सरकार इस मद मे रकम बढ़ाये ताकि काम ठीक तरह किया जा सके और जो देश मे पानी की कमी अनुभव की जा रही है, वह कमी दूर की जा सके। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां पर पानी की कमी है वहां पर हमको बाध बनाने चाहिये नहरे निकालनी चाहियें, ट्यूबवेल लगाने चाहिए पक्के कुए और तालाब बनाने चाहियें ताकि आसपाशी के वास्ते पानी दिया जा सके और बाधो और तालाबो मे बरसात के दिनों के पानी को हम रिजर्व में रखे सके और आगे चल कर उसको अपने काम मे ला सके। सरकार इस दिशा मे काम कर रही है लेकिन हमारे देश की बढती हुई आबादी और जरूरतों को देखते हुए वह नाकाफी है और उस दिशा मे अधिक तेजी से काम करना चाहिए और ग्राट की रकम भी बढानी चाहिये।

मै आपसे बतलाउगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश मे आगरा और मथुरा दो जिले है जो राजस्थान के बौर्डर पर बसे हुए है और वह वाटर स्कैयरसिटी ऐरियाज (जल अभाव क्षेत्र) है और पहली पचवर्षीय योजना मे और इस दूसरी योजना मे उन जिलो के वास्ते अभी तक कुछ नही किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलो मे पानी के वास्ते काफी इतजाम किया गया है और पश्चिमी जिलो मे भी किया गया है लेकिन यह दो जिले इस दिशा में अभागे है और यहा पर अभी तक पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई है। आगरा और मथुरा के वास्ते पानी यहा ओखला से ले जाया जाता है जो कि आगरे से १२४ मील दूर है और मुझे बतलाया गया है कि ओखले से यमुना की नहरो को सिर्फ १८०० क्यूसेक पानी मिलता है जो कि बिल्कुल नाकाफी होता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप गर्मी की फसले कपास, गन्ना और बगीचे आदि सूख जाते है। रबी की फसल मे भी पानी ठीक समय पर नही मिलता और जो मिलता है वह भी बहुत कम मिलता है इसकी वजह से काश्तकारो को बडी कठिनाई पेश आती है और उनको बडा कष्ट होता है। जब भी हम अपने निर्वाचनक्षेत्र में जाते है तो जनता की यही शिकायत हमे सुनने को मिलती है कि हमें पानी दिलवा

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

दीजिये, हमें और किसी चीज की जरूरत नही है । मैंने पिछले पांच वर्षो मे काफी इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार से लिखापढी की, रिप्रेजेंटेशस भेजे और डेपुटेशस (प्रतिनिधि मडल) लेकर गया लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ यह बात कहनी पड़ती है कि उसका अभी तक कोई माकूल नतीजा नही निकला है ।

मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि हालाकि पजाब मे काफी पानी है और नागल की नहरे निकाली गई है लेकिन यमुना की नहरो को जितना पानी पहले मिलता था उतना ही पानी आज मिल रहा है । मुश्किल से नवा हिस्सा पानी उनको मिल रहा है और इतना ही पानी पहले भी मिलता था । मै मत्री महोदय से चाहूगा कि वह इससे अधिक पानी यमुना की नहरो को दिलवाये ताकि यह दोनो जिले जो कि बौर्डर पर है और वाटर स्केयरसिटी ऐरियाज है, वहा पर काफी पानी आ सके । सौभाग्य से स साल कुदरत ने हमारी मदद कर दी जिसकी कि वजह से रबी की ऐसी बपर क्रौप हुई जैसी कि आजतक नही हुई । मै मत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाऊगा कि उनको ऐसे स्केयसिटी ऐरियाज में पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है लेकिन तो भी सरकार को इस विषय में विशेष सतर्कता से काम लेना चाहिये और जिन जिलो मे अभी तक पानी का माकूल इंतजाम नही हो पाया है, वहा पानी पहुचाने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मै आप को बतलाऊ कि हमारे यहा बाह तहसील मे ५० ट्यूबवेल्स बनाए गए है । वे तैयार भी हो गए है, पर आज साल भर से बिजली का कोई इन्तजाम नही है जिस की वजह से वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं । इसी तरह से हमारी फतेहबाद तहसील है, किरावली तहसील है, खेरागढ़ तहसील है, उन मे पानी की बहुत कमी है । मै फिर मत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूगा कि वह इस ओर पूरा पूरा ध्यान दे और कोई स्कीम इस के लिये निकाले । मुझे बताया गया है कि राम गगा स्कीम उन के ध्यान में है जिस से गा से वह यमुना में पानी लाएगे और नहरो को देगे, इस मे कमी पू ी होगी । लेकिन यह बात मुझ का पहली पच वर्षीय योजना मे बताई गई थी मै नही कह सकता कि वह योजना कब सफल होगी । पर इतना जरूर कहूगा कि जब कि हमारे देश मे खाने की इतनी स्केअर्सिटी है, मत्री महोदय को इस तरफ ज्यादा स ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर जो डेफिसिट एरियाज (अन्नाभाव क्षेत्र) है उन को सर्प्लस बनाना चाहिये । आप देखेगे कि हमारा भारतवर्ष एक कृषिप्रधान देश है । आप उस मे गल्ला ही गल्ला पाएगे बशर्ते पानी और बिजली का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाये ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै इन मागो का समर्थन करता हू ।

Shri Supakar: Sir, I have moved the cut motion standing in my name. The Hirakud project was inaugurated on the 13th January, 1957 and in spite of our high standard of austerity and economy, Rs. 4,600 was spent in fireworks alone. The inauguration ceremony of the Hirakud project gave rise to two paradoxical problems which even the newspapers were quick to notice.

Though by the creation of the Hirakud reservoir—a reservior of 6·5 million acre feet—a great lake came into being it created a great water scarcity problem in the town and several villages down-stream and more than one lakh of people came to be affected. It is a regrettable matter that the Government have not taken any active steps to solve this water-supply problem to the town and the villages down-stream and the day is not, perhaps, far when the

people of the town and the villages would be compelled to get water at the rate of 25 naye paise per bucket

The second problem that it gave rise to is that though a large quantity of hydro-electric power came to be generated, strangely enough the electricity that is supplied to the neighbourhood, the Sambalpur town and the neighbouring area remains to be at a high rate, one of the highest perhaps in India The present rate is 53 naye paise per unit This also desrves consideration by the hon Minister

You will find from the annual report of 1956-57, at page 23, it is said that one lakh acres of land in the district of Sambalpur will benefit this year from the Hirakud canals This statement may be symbolically correct but it is not so factually, unless we say that inundation means the same thing as irrigation A large area of agricultural land has been waterlogged and made practically unfit for agricultural operations This should have been anticipated and branch canals, distributaries and water courses should have been dug and streamlined before letting water loose in an undulated area like Sambalpur

You will find from an answer to a starred question that was put about 2 years ago on 24 3 55, to starred question No 1425, this House was told that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission expressed his distress in 1954 that in the case of some big river valley projects where reservoirs had been completed and water stored, it would take 10 to 15 years for irrigation facilities to be made available

The Deputy Chairman was referring to the Tungabhadra project. If that was the state of affairs in an area which is used to cultivation by irrigation, we may imagine that in an undulated area like Sambalpur, where people are not accustomed to the complicated irrigation system, what a fairly long time it will take to get proper water supply and to make the land ready for receiving the water In the meantime, people have suffered a lot on account of waterlogging

The facility of irrigation is linked with the problem of betterment levy and water rate Some reference has been made to this by several hon. Members who have spoken before me

When the Hirakud Dam project was originally conceived, it was estimated that the cost would be about Rs 47, 81,00, 000 Then the estimate of water rate was low, as low as Rs 3 and odd and there was no question of betterment levy, But, in the meantime, the estimate of cost of the project has practically doubled—rather more than doubled—and now we are asked to pay betterment levy at an exorbitant rate and water rate also which is more than double the amount that was estimated in the year 1947 It threatens to break the backbone of the peasantry I am afraid that it will not only be impossible for the cultivators to pay the betterment levy and water rate but that it will have the tendency of making the agriculturists take to growing more cash crops Orissa, hitherto surplus in foodgrains, will no longer be so in the future

It is an elementary principle of economics, that if we fix the price of the milk of black cow at a higher rate than the milk of the cow of any other colour, nobody will buy the milk of black cow If we make the crops grown in the canal-irrigated area much more expensive than crops in areas which do not receive the supply of canal water, the economic forces will have their way and it will no longer be possible for the agriculturist to grow any food crop in these areas You will find that water is there but the land is not made ready for irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud dam is generating power and is going to increase its capacity shortly But, in the meantime, we find that some more time

[Shri Supakar]

will take for the Rourkela steel plant and and Hirakud aluminium plant to go up and take power from the project. There is the time-lag. Unfortunately, during this interval of, apparently, a year or more, Orissa is made to pay interest on the investment.

The most important problem of the Hirakud dam project is the human problem—compensation and rehabilitation of displaced people. It is a great pity and a sad commentary on our planners that this human problem has been treated most inhumanly by the State Government and most callously by the Centre Once upon a time, land for land and house for house was promised Originally, an area of 108 thousand acres was proposed to be reclaimed for the rehabilitation of the people But only 17,000 acres have been reclaimed at an enormous cost, working out to more than a thousand rupees per acre But the Government has paid compensation for better land acquired from the people at Hirakud at the rate of Rs. 18 per acre. This is in keeping with ideal of socialist pattern of society—extreme extravagance in Government expenditure and extreme niggardliness m paying the poor people for their land go side by side.

When the Hirakud Dam Project was first reported m 1947, a British ICS officer calculated the compensation payable to the people for their lands, trees, houses, temples, etc. at about Rs 508 lakhs. That was a conservative estimate Four years later, when the project was modified so as to submerge nearly double the area originally estimated and the prices had soard high, the first complete estimate of the project estimated the compensation at 966 lakhs. This was niggardly having regard to the land values at that time. This was only an estimate. Will you believe me, Sir, if I say that in 1955, when the evacuation of the submerged area began, our hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Hathi, told this House that till then only about 3.5 crores had been offered as compensation. He did not tell us as to how much had been accepted and actually paid and how much remained unpaid. I hope that we shall learn from the hon. Minister as to what amount remains unpaid and what amount has been paid today, after two years of the completion of evacuation.

When we complain of this harassment to the Government of Orissa, harassment of under-payment, unreasonable and harassing delay, they say that Central Government have asked them to spend as little as possible and when we ventilate this matter here, probably our Minister will say that this matter is the responsibility of the Government of Orissa. But, the Central Government must realise that if money is paid, it must be paid in time, not after years of submergence of land and they must also realise that a saving of thirty to forty per cent in the estimates of compensation payable to the displaced persons is sheer cruelty to the people. I know thousands of families reduced to the status of refugees They are worse than refugees because of the callousness of the Government I know people who have taken shelter under their relatives—quite respectable persons forced to sell pans to eke out a livelihood because years after submersion of their lands, they have not received a single pie by way of compensation. This is the condition not only in Hirakud but in DVC also. At page 12 of the annual report of this Ministry, we find a plan for linking the Ganga with Mahanadi to develop inland water transport. It is difficult to understand the utility of this project, unless Mahanadi is first made a reasonably navigable river. The Mahanadi, inspite of its imposing name, is not a perennial river; its flow falls below a thousand cusecs in dry season. In 1947, it was proposed to construct three dams on the river at Hirakud, Tikarpara and Naraj and make the river navigable from its mouth at the Bay of Bengal

upto the border of Madhya Pradesh. We were told on 20th November, 1956, in reply, to a starred question No. 236 that the two latter projects of Tikarpara and Naraj Dams had been put in cold storage for an indefinite period. To join the Ganga with the Mahanadi is a *fascinating proposition*. I believe that the people in Orissa will find that Ganga has come to their doors and they will feel that more people will go to heaven when they die by drinking Ganga water .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should not we conclude after going to heaven? Would it not be a good ending here?

Shri Supakar: No, Sir.

I want to come back again to solid earth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Too much reference to notes is also not permitted.

Shri Supakar: We find, Sir, that without first making the Mahanadi river navigable throughout the year joining it with the Ganges is like putting the cart before the horse.

I must say a word about the pollution of the dam water which is a menace to the age of the dam and to irrigation itself. Before this dam came into being there was a paper mill which used to allow its polluted water to fall into the Mahanadi river and its tributary, and it caused a lot of nuisance to the people. Irrigation with the river water also was affected. After the completion of the dam we find that, even though a huge quantity of water is now stored in the Hirakud reservoir, even below the reservoir we find traces of pollution from the paper mill. I am afraid, unless some check is put in this matter this pollution will not only affect the longevity of the dam itself but it will also affect the water that is meant for irrigation.

Lastly, I want to say something regarding the canal water dispute. It reminds me of the story of King Harischandra in Satya Yug. The king promised his kingdom to Viswamitra as a gift. Viswamitra claimed not only the gift but some *dakshina* also. Therefore the king was forced to sell himself and his wife and son to raise this *dakshina*. Our country is now in the same position vis-a-vis Pakistan. We not only agreed some time ago to let out some water—of course, to be diminished gradually— but we also find from today's debate that they now demand a huge sum to the tune of Rs. 40 crores for some link canals from the three rivers lying east of the Indus system. This is bad. I believe that the interest of our people were not taken into consideration when entering into these contracts. If that is the real state of affairs, it is time, in view of the fact that we cannot conciliate Pakistan inspite of our gift and *dakshina*, that we revise our policy and see that charity begins at home, and our people get preference before we are generous to others.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the course of the debate of about four hours or so the Members who have taken part in the debate uptil now have covered a number of subjects ranging from the canal water dispute and all the relevant problems, namely, the question of the training of personnel, absorption of surplus personnel, the question of surplus machinery, question of economy, efficiency, checking of wastes and corruption, and local needs for projects—irrigation, power and flood control. It may not be possible, Sir, to go into details of every particular project in a particular area about which hon. Members have spoken here; nor it may be possible for me to deal with all the points that have been raised here. I shall try to reply to some of the points, as many as I could within he time at my disposal, and leave the major questions of policy and others to my senior colleague for replying tomorrow. I do

[Shri Hathi]

not also propose to take each question raised by individual Members, but will generally deal with questions as have been raised in groups

The first question that I would like to deal with would be the question raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, about machinery, training of personnel, surplus personnel, efficiency etc It is true that in 1953 the position of machinery at the D V C and at other projects also was not satisfactory But, we have to learn by experience, find out ways and methods by which we can reach a stage not only of efficiency but the first grade of efficiency if it possibly could be done

The Irrigation and Power Ministry, therefore, took up this question as to how best the machinery available in the country could be utilised She said "Committees are appointed, but we do not know what has happened to these committees" A legitimate query, no doubt We took up this question and thought that the first thing to be done should be, we should have sufficient number of trained personnel who can operate the machines with efficiency, and they should be taught how to handle these machineries because, as was rightly remarked some of the machineries cost lakhs of rupees and we cannot possibly afford to ill-handle these costly machineries either through negligence or for want of sufficient knowledge

With that end in view the Ministry decided that we should train operators in the earth-moving machineries which are the costliest machineries, and opened training centres At present to training centres are already working and 40 operators are being trained in each of these training centres—the Nagarjunasagar is one, and Kotah is another These operators are being trained on various types of earth-moving machineries, how to handle them, and one batch has already completed its training This will mean that with efficient and trained operators we shall be able to enforce efficient working in these earth-moving machineries and we will be saving a lot of foreign exchange

The other question that arose was the question of spare parts Each project used to purchase any particular model of machinery it liked with the result that different types of machinery were imported, and each was requiring its own spare parts This question was also looked into A committee was appointed, and now we have finalised certain particular models So, the types of machines have been standardised That would mean, now that we have spare parts for these machineries, a particular machinery will not have to lie idle for want of spare parts Of course committees are appointed, and it takes some time It takes some time for implementation of recommendations, because it is a question of three or four years The recommendations of these committees are already in force As I said, we have already trained about 80 operators in earth moving machinery We have already had standardisation of the various types of machinery that are required on different projects

The third question was about the surplus machinery from one project to another These are naturally very legitimate suggestions and questions which could be legitimately asked It is quite legitimate that Members should raise these questions of efficiency and economy because we have been spending lot of money We are spending about Rs 900 crores or even more, I think it is Rs 913 crores on Irrigation, Power and Flood protection works It is but legitimate that each Member of the House should be vigilant to see that as much efficiency is there in the working of the various projects and that all possible attempts are made to check waste and to arrive at the first rate of efficiency

So far as surplus machinery is concerned, there also the Ministry have a Directorate in the Central Water and Power Commission The object of the establishment of this Directorate is to

collect machinery from different projects, assess the number of surplus machineries they have and also collect information from other projects as to what are their requirements and thus exchange the surplus machinery from one project to another I may inform the House that in one project alone, that is the Nagarjunasagar project, we have transferred all the surplus machinery from Hirakud and the work is nearly complete now All the earth moving equipments that could be transferred have been transferred Their book cost was about Rs 37 lakhs which would cost now about Rs 70 lakhs Similarly from Bhakra-Nangal and from D V C, we have transferred surplus machineries to various other projects and that has resulted in saving, at present, of nearly a crore of rupees in foreign exchange So these are the steps that have been taken and naturally, further steps have to be taken There is a tendency on the part of some of the States to say that a particular machinery might be required for another project which is to start in the particular State Naturally because of the foreign exchange position now they would not like to immediately part with that surplus machinery The Ministry have issued a directive that if a particular machinery is not required within three months from the date of its being surplus, it should be transferred to another because, it may be, the other project may start after a year or so By that time, the project that requires the surplus machinery might have either to import from abroad or might have to wait for want of foreign exchange And with that end in view, we have evolved this procedure

Then, I come to the question of surplus personnel It has been pointed out that there are 354 surplus engineers and that on the one hand we say that there is a shortage of engineers and on the other hand we say that there are surplus engineers What is the contradiction? What is the real and correct position? Everybody has a right to know what actually is the correct position The position, however, is peculiar Now, a State undertakes a project for 3 or 4 or 5 years. After that particular project is completed, naturally, the State is not in a position to absorb these engineers in their regular or normal cadre and, therefore, this number becomes surplus After that project is completed we have to take steps to utilise their knowledge and experience for the benefit of the country With that end in view, we have already opened employment exchange cells at different projects where exchange of personnel takes place The House will remember that when the question of absorbing the surplus personnel of the D V C came, we absorbed nearly 2,500 persons in different projects—either in the Central Government or in the various States These are the steps which have been taken and the Ministry is alive to the various points Members have raised

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the steps to constitute the All-India Service of Engineers?

Shri Hathi: I will come to the question which the hon Member has raised which seems to be the uppermost in her mind and in the minds of some other hon Members It is the question of the All-India Service of Engineers That question is being actively pursued But the All-India Service could not possibly be instituted or established unless the various States agree We have a Board of co-ordination of Ministers which appointed a sub-committee and that sub-committee has prepared the report This does, to some extent, suggest and recommend the desirability and the necessity of having an All-India Service But in the meantime, the reorganisation of States came and the Board of co-ordination had to be reconstituted They are meeting next month or so, when this question will come up But all the States are not agreeable Only a few days back, the Minister for Irrigation and Power replied to a question and he also gave the names of the various States which have agreed Some still have not agreed, and some still say that the

[Shri Hathi]

matter is under consideration. But the question is an important one and it is being pursued. If there is any delay it is because, after all, we have to take the States together. It is no use having an All-India cadre and there may be some surplus people also. Now, all that has to be integrated. We hope that it will be possible to persuade the States in this matter There will be two categories of surplus personnel It may be at the top or it may at the lower levels It will not be possible to transfer persons at the lower levels from one place to another. For example, if they are some surplus overseers in Assam, drawing Rs. 60 or 70, we cannot send them to Himachal Pradesh That, perhaps, would not be possible; they would not also like to go. So, the recommendation of the Committee is that there must be a zonal pool for such categories of people Anyway, that question is under the active consideration of the Ministry.

Now I come to the question of the training of engineers Every year 30 fresh graduates are being taken. They are being sent to various projects. Thus, all possible steps that could be visualised have been taken by the Ministry to see that we utilise the experience, the knowledge and the resources of the trained personnel so that their experience and knowledge is not lost to the country as a whole.

Then, there were other questions which were raised. One was about foreign experts. We have undertaken this programme of irrigation and power since 1948, and we should not depend too much on the foreign experts Of course, wherever we feel that a second opinion is necessary, wherever we feel that in a particular branch or field, the experience or knowledge of foreign experts is necessary, we would have them. If we were to look at the number of foreign experts employed, it was about 51 in 1956; today it is 37. As and when the contract terminates, generally we do not renew the contracts; if the work is over, then also we do not. We have also a system of having understudies, i.e., our own people getting experience under a particular engineer in a specialised subject. I may say that our engineers have now trained themselves sufficiently and except for the Bhakra and D.V.C. where there is only one foreign expert, the Hirakud has done the job without any foreign expert. I may also say that our young engineers who have been working in that project are confident enough to handle such big projects. I think that this is the greatest gain which the country has achieved, apart from anything else, namely, training of our people in huge undertakings and doing it with confidence.

Another Hon Member, Shri Kasliwal, raised some doubts about the Chambal project He said that progress was more satisfactory in the canals he visited, but there were some doubts about the selection of the site for the barrage at Kotah There have been some rumours A question was asked in the House a few days earlier, which was answered by the Minister of Irrigation and Power But if the Hon Member needs any further clarification, as it seems he does, I may submit that there has been no fault or anything wrong so far as the selection of that site is concerned The site has been properly selceted and there is no apprehension about the soundness of a barrage being constructed there The only thing which happened was that in a sandy river, bed, sheet-piling was being carried on and there were boulders where the sheet-piling could not go further The engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission had an idea that in the gap that remained, there might be earth-grouting.

There were two opinions. One was that grouting may not at all be necessary and the other was that it may be necessary. If there is a blanket of 500 to 600 feet just in front of this barrage and some designs whereby the seepage of the water could be allowed to let go, perhaps grouting

may not be necessary. But generally, we do not take risks. The only point that had to be decided was whether we should resort to grouting or not. On that a second opinion had to be taken. A French engineer was, therefore, consulted. He came to the site and said, with the amended design as it is, it may not be necessary to have grouting. So, that is the only point. There is no question of a particular site being selected rightly or wrongly. The Rajasthan Government have issued a Press note clarifying the position. This is the position so far as the Chambal scheme is concerned. The progress in regard to this scheme is going according to schedule and it is likely to be completed by 1959-60.

That leads me to another allied question, namely, excavation of canals and doing the work either through the labour co-operatives or public co-operation or through the contractors. As Pandit Bhargava observed about the practice in Punjab, generally we have a mind to encourage co-operatives. We have also an idea of enlisting public co-operation, as we have done in the Kosi successfully. Similarly in the Chambal also, we tried for one year to encourage the co-operatives and enlist pulic co-operation, but we found that the progress was being slowed down, because we could not get the local people coming up to the same extent as we needed. After all, it is an area which is not thickly populated. Whenever it passes through the villages, there the people come. But when the question of the main canal comes, nturally we find it difficult to get men from distant places to go deep down there. Therefore, although we would wish that we could encourage the co-operatives, there is no hard and fast rule that it should be done only through the co-operatives and there should be no contractor whatsoever. After all, we want to see that the project is completed in time. There is no hard and fast rule laid down by the Government of India that this should be done only through co-operatives and none else. Of course, the ideal thing would be to encourage co-operatives and to enlist public co-operation so far as is practicable, if it does not hamper progress. We should try the best means to have it, but that does not mean that the work should not at all be given to contractors.

He also referred to the breaches in one or two dams. These dams are executed by the State Governments. Of course, in the Chambal Control Board, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and the Centre are represented, but the smaller irrigation projects are the responsibility of the State Government concerned. They look after those projects, but whenever any question comes up, the Central Water and Power Commission engineers go and give advice. Last time when there were some breaches, an officer from the C.W.P.C. visited the site and gave advice as to what should be done.

I am not taking up the general question of irrigation and power in Punjab, but out of the various States, I should say that Punjab has given good performance. Out of 13 lakhs acres of land that could be irrigated, they have irrigated about 11 lakhs acres. But that was only on a particular date. In another case, I may say that the target for the generation of power was 96,000 K.Ws. and it was pointed out that only 48,000 K.Ws. have been generated. But I may say that there may be a gap of four or five months. Here in this particular case, now all the 96,000 K.Ws. are being generated in both the power houses. This was delayed by four or five months. The target date was March, 1956. The Plan period was over in 1955-56, *i.e.*, in March, 1956. At that time that particular power house was not complete and therefore, it could not be included as having been completed. But in September, 1956, that second power house was also commissioned and we are now having 96,000 K.Ws. of power from the power houses. Therefore, there might be a gap of a few months here and there. But on the whole, the Bhakra is running to the schedule. As far as the Bhakra Dam is concerned, nearly one-third of it is over and we

[Shri Hathi]

hope to stick to the schedule of 1959-60

Then, I come to Professor Ranga's observation He wanted certain projects to be included. So far as power in Rayalaseema was concerned, he felt the need for the Sileru project. I may say that the Sileru project is included in the Second Five Year Plan And for Rayalaseema, that is for the area of Cuddappah, Anantapur, Chittoor, we have the Tungabhadra-Nellore hydro-thermal grid plant which will give power to that area So the project is included in the plan

So far as the Budameru scheme is concerned, he knows the full history When we met the representatives of Andhra we had a full discussion Now the view of the Andhra Government is that the diversion scheme which we have sanctioned—we have sanctioned both—will give relief to about two-third of the area And they say that if some project is undertaken with regard to the other, two tributaries, the Tammileru and Yerrakalva it may afford better protection This diversion scheme is now complete We are, however, watching and if it does not afford protection as envisaged by the Andhra Government, naturally the other schemes will be taken up

Then, so far as the Vamasadhara, which is a new scheme, is concerned, the question will be considered whether there should be a Control Board or any other body Whenever it is considered necessary, naturally it had been the practice of the Government of India to have one So far as the suggestion relating to the Flood Control Commission is concerned we have the State Flood Control and advisory boards Whenever any State constitutes such a Board, its representative will be there on the Central Flood Control Board Up till now Andhra had not formed such a Board Now they have formed a State Flood Control Board, and therefore a representative of the Andhra Government will be on the Central Flood Control Board, and all the questions will be handled by the Central Flood Control Board.

It may not be possible for me to reply about all the various projects which he has referred to. But I had been to Nellore and I had seen the enthusiasm and the readiness of the people, and they have submitted schemes which the Commission is examining But it may not be possible to include them now in the Second Five Year Plan Even one crore it may not perhaps be possible to accommodate—and Collair is a eight crore project The other two, namely, the Kavali and the Kanupur canals, are being examined It may be possible

And with regard to the other question of giving water to that area from the Krishna barrage, there is a possibility I had discussion with the engineers there, and even before the Nagarjunasagar project is complete, it may be possible to provide water to sixty to seventy thousand acres of land as suggested by him, and we are pursuing the matter

Shri Ranga: What about the level of the right side canal?

Shri Hathi: That also is being examined

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada) May I ask the hon Minister whether Eleru in East Godavari is also one of the schemes under consideration?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the schemes for flood control are recommended by the State Governments They formulate the schemes and send them to the Central Flood Control Board, and when they come here we examine them The Central Flood Control Board is meeting next month. Any scheme that comes will be considered by this Board. But I must submit that I do not claim, nor is it my intention, to reply to the points about every particular individual scheme in a

particular area. It may not be possible for me, nor perhaps will it be possible for me to remember all these schemes. But if it comes it will be considered in the Central Flood Control Board. It is really for the State Governments to send the proposals about any particular scheme.

Then Shri Tiwary, a Member from Bihar, made a suggestion about the utilisation of old machinery which I have already dealt with. He also stated that importance should be given to the medium size projects which could be completed soon and from which we could derive benefits. If anybody looks at the Second Five Year Plan, it will be seen that in the Second Plan the emphasis or the priority has been for the medium size schemes. Out of 200 irrigation schemes that have been included, 145 are medium size schemes, that is costing less than one crore. Between one and five crores are 35 schemes. Between five and ten crores are 10 schemes. Between ten and thirty crores are eight schemes. And above thirty crores there are only four schemes. We have given, this time, importance, priority or emphasis to the medium size irrigation schemes, so that they can be completed soon and the results could be had quicker. And the Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry also have asked the States to let us know which particular scheme could be taken up immediately, so that the results could be achieved quickly—those schemes which do not involve more of foreign exchange.

The other question was his anxiety about the Gandak. Investigations are now over, but, there might be some international question, that is, the question of the concurrence of the Nepal Government. We have to take their consent. In Kosi we have done it. We have already a Co-ordination Board where a representative of the Nepal Government is present. Here also we have referred the matter and we are awaiting their concurrence.

Then he mentioned about public co-operation. Naturally, as I said, the Ministry is very keen to enlist public co-operation to the maximum extent and we have been successful with regard to the Shahdara Bund to which reference was made by Shri Nair. And in Kosi we have had a marvellous success.

Coming to the question of Delhi, Shri C. K. Nair referred to the acuteness of the power position in Delhi. It is true that Delhi does not have the electricity which it needs today. In 1954 the demand was much less. But in these two or three years it has jumped up by leaps and bounds. It was only 44,000 kw three years back. Now perhaps it is 75,000 kw or so. But we have been able to get 20,000 kw. of power from Bhakra. We are also having 20,000 kw further power generation from the diesel set and 30,000 kw more, totalling 50,000 kw, and another 40,000 kw we shall get by 1959 or 1960 from Bhakra. So the net addition after 1954 will be sixty plus fifty, that is 110,000 kw. I think that will meet the needs of Delhi.

So far as flood protection works for Delhi are concerned, about eleven to twelve schemes have been formulated for the integrated flood protection measures for Delhi. The Shahdara Bund which was constructed last year has afforded complete protection to the town of Shahdara, as is known to all of us.

So, Sir, these are the various points which were raised and which I thought I might reply to during the time at my disposal. I would not like to take more of the time of the House, because my senior colleague will be replying to the points which I have not touched upon, questions of major policy or other things. In regard to any other points that may have been left out, perhaps this House knows, or the Members who were in the previous Parliament know, that the Ministry circulates replies to the points which have been left out.

[Shri Hathi]

This time also, on any major point or important question of policy, which, for want of time, has not been replied to, we will circulate a note.

Shri Shankaraiya: What about Mysore?

Shri Hathi: Sharvathi is included in the Second Plan. I just forgot to mention it.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Sir, we are discussing a very important Ministry which will have to play a vital role in our country This is a very important subject and the Ministry will have to give more thought to planning and implementation of these schemes.

I want to make some observations, particularly in relation to my small State, Tripura Our State is very small in point of territory. But, we have got very big problems to be solved in the State You know, ours is a hill State We require good irrigation systems in our State if we are to increase the production in our State. There are two types of people in our State one type of people who live in the plams and another type of people who live in the hills For the people who live in the hill areas, a certain type of irrigation works are necessary whereas for the plams people, another type is required The Ministry has to bear this point in mind in framing schemes

I have been following the schemes of the Irrigation and Power Ministry In the First Plan also there was no irrigation scheme in our State In the Second Plan also, there are not many irrigation projects for our State. Only a certain amount has been budgeted and that too for investigation purposes. Last year also we sat with the Minister of Irrigation and Power and we talked about this question. At that time also, certain schemes were circulated to us We found that only certain irrigation schemes would be undertaken, for which certain money was budgeted for investigation purposes I do not know how far the Ministry has progressed. I think they have not proceeded beyond investigation up till now.

Our State is now a deficit area. Every Member of the House may know that the Centre has to supply rice every year to our State. Even this year also, some rice has to be sent to our State. But, from the Government side, up till now, no effective scheme has been undertaken and no step has been taken to irrigate the land, by which the productive capacity of the land could be increased. In that direction, our Ministry's mind is not working

I should draw the attention of the hon Minister to the fact that a net work of small irrigation works is absolutely necessary for our State. As I said, it is a hilly area. So far as I know,—of course, I am not a technical man—from my commonsense I can say, in our State, any big irrigation project is neither feasible nor desirable at this stage I think it would be more proper to plan out and start some small irrigation works there Even the people of our hill areas have their own initiative. They have constructed small bunds in the hill rivers and with the water accumulated in the bunds, they arrange to irrigate their fields Because of paucity of funds and because of their poverty, they could not construct strong bunds in those rivers They use only earth for constructing these dams They are not able to use bricks, cement, etc. When the rains come, sometimes, these bunds collapse Throughout the whole year, it is not possible to get water and the lands are neglected. Without a bund, you cannot cultivate anything in the hills because water does not stop there This is the position there Several times, I have drawn the attention of the Irrigation Minister and the Home Ministry to this, and stated that certain sums of money should be sanctioned for our State, or at least, the peasantry should be given aid. If they are supplied with money, the peasantry themselves

can also pay a certain amount of money. In that way, a strong bund would be constructed. If that is done, more land would be irrigated and our production also would be increased to a great extent.

Now, I come to the question of flood control measures. For the last three or four years, our State has been suffering from floods. Last year, of course, it took a worse shape and our town itself was under water for some days. We had to incur a heavy loss on account of that flood. In the flood-affected area, certain schemes have been planned out to make embankments on the rivers particularly to protect the divisional towns. At the same time, no scheme has been chalked out as yet to protect the land and to protect the crops. I request the Minister to apply his mind in that direction. Because, if you cannot protect the crops from flood, you cannot solve the food problem in our State. We want to make ourselves self-sufficient. Before 1947, the Tripura State was a surplus area. Since 1949 there has been this influx of refugees and increase of population. But, compared to the increase in population, the extent of cultivated land has not increased in proportion. In this way, we are not able to produce the food required in our State. If steps are taken, if care is taken to irrigate more land, the productive capacity of our land would be increased manifold.

Regarding the embankment scheme, so far as I know excepting Agartala, in no other place has the actual work been taken up yet. Only we have been told that certain investigation work is being done, and that is all. It was also said that due to shortage of technical personnel it could not be done. But how long this shortage of technical personnel will continue, I do not know. But only on that plea this scheme should not be abandoned. Rather during this Second Plan that scheme should be implemented and completed.

There are certain rivers in our State coming from the hilly areas down to the plains where the current is very strong. I request the Ministry to examine the possibility of producing power. There is already one scheme for which only Rs. 41,000 have been budgeted for this year. What could be done with that small money I do not know.

Irrigation is also being neglected in the whole State. For the current year only some Rs. 9,000 have been budgeted. Under the head of community development project, Rs. 2,200 and under NES block for irrigation purposes, Rs. 7,000 have been provided. This money is meagre. How with this small money we will proceed I do not know. It is for the Minister to explain why such a small amount of money has been provided for our State.

Going through the review of the First Plan I am very sorry to find that there is not a single reference to our State. Because the Ministry has done nothing, there is no reference about their work in our State. Only in certain places a line is mentioned stating that various irrigation works are being undertaken in States like Tripura, Coorg and some other places. There is only such a kind of reference, which does not lead us anywhere.

Regarding the supply of electricity, a certain amount has been already sanctioned for the Agartala power station extension scheme. It was planned and started during the First Plan itself, but we do not know how far the work has proceeded. So far as my knowledge goes, upto now that extension has not taken place and we are not getting the required electric supply in our State.

There is another scheme I find for opening a power station in an important town at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs, but I do not know in which town this station is going to be opened. I request the Minister that whatever they plan should be implemented with great care and should not remain only on paper.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

I also request the Minister to instal some pumping sets, and it should be examined whether these are effective to irrigate hilly places. If it is feasible and effective, then I request that the Ministry should supply them and introduce them in our State.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I propose to deal with certain major issues of policy which I consider to be of some fundamental importance, but before I do that, I would refer to the progress made during the First Plan in the State of Rajasthan and the programme which is before us now.

The review of the First Plan which was just made available to us last evening gives very interesting figures, and I would request the hon. Minister to refer to the figures given in that book particularly about Rajasthan. Let me first refer him to the work so far achieved regarding the irrigation projects.

Regarding irrigation, the target in 1951-52 was 11,000 acres and their actual achievement was 2,000 acres. In 1952-53 as against a target of 73,000 acres their achievement was 5,000. In 1953-54 they hoped that they would be able to do 1,29,000; against this it was 73,000. In 1954-55 against 1,79,000 acres, it was 49,000 and in 1955-56 it was 1,06,000 against 2,43,000. These are the actuals that have been achieved according to the figures given in the book which has been placed in our hands.

Now I will refer them to what they have done on the power side. They themselves have made mention of it and they say it is extremely poor, perhaps the poorest in the whole of the country. I will give you certain figures which will put my point of view more emphatically and would be better understood by the House. I will not take those highly developed States like Bombay, Madras and Mysore where progress has been phenomenal. We are very happy about it. I will take a State like Madhya Pradesh which is considered to be one of the under-developed States where the personnel is poor and all the handicaps and difficulties are there. At the beginning of the First Plan they were generating about 28,000 KW of electricity. From 28,000 they have gone to 84,000 KW. As against this, Rajasthan has progressed from 24,000 to 39,000 KW. That is the progress made by Rajasthan. According to the target it should have been near about 80,000 or 75,000 KW. The State of Punjab has gone from 61,000 to 119,000 KW. Madhya Bharat, a much smaller State, again a Part B State where the same difficulties had to the encountered and faced as in Rajasthan, has progressed from 14,000 to 32,000 KW. Of course, Mysore has gone up very much.

Shri C. R. Basappa (Tintur): Old Mysore.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As you just very rightly pointed out—I do not know, you thought that it is the Central Government which is responsible for the progress or lack of progress in achieving these targets and our entire criticism on this score should be directed towards the Central Government. I do not know whether it would be very fair or not, but if it is so, then the figures which have been given out by me compel me to say that the Central Government owes an explanation and an apology to the people of Rajasthan. It is not the apology and the explanation that I am so much concerned about, but what I want much more is an assurance from the Minister in the Central Government that they will be able to take certain effective measures to energise the agency which exists in Rajasthan for such developmental purposes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

17-30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the 1st August, 1957.

[*Wednesday, 31st July, 1957*]

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387	Tilak Memorial Hall in Mandlay	6153-54
388	Small Scale Industries	6154
389	N.E.F.A.	6154-55
390	Cash Grants to Displaced Persons	6155
391	Strike and Lockouts in Mills	6155
392	Import of Automobiles	6156
393	Bags from Banana Fibre	6156
395	U.N.E.F.	6156-57
396	Rognan International Fair (Poland)	6157-58
397	Employment Exchange, Tripura	6158
398	Loans to Displaced Persons	6158-59
399	Industrial loans to Displaced Persons	6159-60
400	Indians in Fiji Island	6160
401	N.E.F.A	6160-61
402	Embassy buildings	6161
403	Government of India Press	6161-62
404	Coal Mines Labour Welfare Excise Duty	6162
406	Reeling of Silk	6162-63
407	Employment of Trained Personnel	6163
408	Migration Certificates	6163-64
409	Publications Division	6164-65
410	Demolition of Blocks near Central Secretariat	6165
411	Woollen and Cotton Carpets	6166
412	Banarsi Zari Cloth and Sarees	6166-67
413	Co-operative Societies	6167
414	Palm Gur Industry	6167-68
415	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	6168-69
416	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	6169

COLUMNS

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 6169—73

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Sadhan Gupta regarding the situation alleged to have arisen out of the strike of Municipal Workers including sweepers in New Delhi

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 6173

A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2387, dated the 20th July, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, was laid on the Table

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED 6173

Third Report was presented .

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6173—75

Shri Narayanankutty Menon called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the collision of an engine without driver with goods wagons on the Botad Salangpur section of the Western Railway on the 25th July, 1957, resulting in the death of a Railway employee. The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement in regard thereto

LEAVE OF ABSENCE 6175—76

12 Members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of Lok Sabha

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 6176—77

(1) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved for the election of two members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as members on the Coffee Board The motion was adopted.

(2) Shri Kanungo also moved for the election of two members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as members on the Rubber Board. The motion was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6177—6302

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power commenced. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1957

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power .